

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCXLII.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 69 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES

OF THE

VIRAMGAM TALUKA

OF THE

AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.

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Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1890.

[Price—12 Annas.]

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FROM

T. R. FERNANDEZ, ESQUIRE,
Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDABAD.

Camp Rakhial, Táluka Daskroi, 13th February 1890.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the approval of Government, proposals for the revision settlement of táluka Viramgám of your Collectorate.

2. This táluka was first brought under the survey settlement by Mr. Rogers in 1857-58, and the rates proposed by him having been tried for three years were, after some delay, sanctioned by Government in 1866 for a period of thirty years, which expired with the revenue year 1887-88.

3. At the time of the introduction of these rates the táluka was composed of 78 villages; but in 1867, owing to the formation of the new táluka of Sánand, many changes occurred which have left 69 khálsa villages to be now dealt with, thus:—

Number of villages in 1857-58 ... ..	...	...	...	78
Number of alienated villages which have since lapsed to Government				2
			Total ...	80
	<i>Deduct.</i>			
Number of villages transferred to táluka Sánand	...	...	...	11
Balance villages to be now dealt with	...	...	...	69

4. The revision of the measurement of these 69 villages was carried out on the same partial system as was described in my settlement report for the táluka of Daskroi. The original work was found good, and confirmed in all the villages except one, viz. Mahmádpur, which was wholly re-measured.

5. The subjoined statement shows the total number of fields according to the original and the revision surveys, and the percentage difference in area between them in regard to the survey numbers dealt with by the latter:—

	Total Number of Survey Fields.	Total Number of old Survey Numbers submitted to revision survey operations	DIFFERENCE IN AREA BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISION SURVEYS.						
			Under 5 per cent.	Over 5 and up to 10 per cent.	Over 10 and up to 15 per cent.	Over 15 and up to 20 per cent.	Over 20 and up to 25 per cent.	Over 25 and up to 30 per cent.	Over 30 per cent.
By original Survey	25,891	2,232	1,953	145	49	30	17	8	30
<i>By Revision Survey.</i>			2,232						
68 villages partly measured—									
Survey numbers	26,581								
Pót numbers	303								
1 village wholly measured—									
Survey numbers	123								
Total survey numbers	28,704								
Total pót numbers	303								

6. The revision classification was also carried out on the partial system, resulting as follows:—

60 villages whose classification was confirmed.

6 villages whose classification was wholly condemned, and done *de novo*.

1 village the classification of only 200 numbers of which was condemned and re-done.

2 villages the classification of certain numbers of which was in each case raised by 1½ annas.

7. The following statement shows at a glance the comparative figures of the old and new surveys under the headings of 'Total', 'Unarable waste', and 'Remaining arable':—

	Total.		Unarable Waste.		Remaining Arable.	
	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.
By original survey	2,20,294	34	33,137	22	1,87,157	12
By revision survey	2,20,204	35	33,339	25	1,86,865	10
Increase ... ..	.....		202	3	.....
Decrease	89	39	.....		292	2

8. The Viramgám Táluka lies between 22°48' and 23°31' north latitudes, but 5 of its Government villages are detached from it and lie scattered far beyond its western and north-eastern boundaries, one of them, Ucharpi, being situate 3 miles on the other side of the Mehsána Station on the Rájputána line. It is bounded on the north by Baroda and the territories under the Mahi Kántha Agency; on the east by the Kadi Táluka of the Gáekwád and our own táluka of Sánand; on the south by the Dholka Táluka, and on the west by the province of Káthiáwár. The extent of the Government villages, as stated before, is 220,205 acres, equal to 344 square miles. The population of this tract is 73,689 souls, which gives a density of 214 persons to the square mile. This density is almost the same as that of the adjoining revised táluka of Dholka, which is 223.

9. Except in the north-east corner, where the country is broken up with sand-hills of some elevation, the district is a flat expanse, generally speaking quite bare of trees. A low ridge runs almost north and south through Odhav, traversing about half the length of the táluka, which is the meeting line of two plains, the western one sloping south-west, so that its flood waters in the rains flow into the Runn; and the eastern, first inclining southward and then south-west, carrying its drainage partly into the Runn and partly into the Nál. Although the drainage of a large area of country on its north and north-east passes over it, in its whole expanse there is but one insignificant natural water-way, which takes its rise in Dhedásan, and passes out of the lands of Mándal on its short course to the Runn. The construction of the B. B. & C. I. Railway had the effect of checking the free flow southward of the storm waters coming from the Gáekwád's Kádi Táluka, and resulted in much land being thrown out of cultivation. To remedy this evil, Government has, within the last four years, at an expense of about Rs. 62,000, had a capacious drainage channel cut, resulting up to now in restoring 1,608 acres back to cultivation. Since the carrying out, however, of this project, the rainfall has never been very heavy, so that it has yet to be ascertained if the drainage channel fully answers its purpose, or that it is capable of being improved.

10. The soil of the táluka is chiefly black of an inferior description, and generally, more or less, impregnated with saline matter. This characteristic is inevitable from its proximity to the Runn. In fact, the whole strip of country between the Runn and the Gulf of Cambay gives one an idea of a vast reclamation from the sea. As you approach Detroj in the north-east corner, however, the colour of the soil changes and becomes decidedly gorat in that village and the tract to its north.

11. From the foregoing description of the soil of Viramgám it will not at all appear surprising that the sub-soil water also partakes of a strong saline character. Indeed out of an area of Government occupied land of 145,601 acres, only 37,677 acres have been adjudged to possess sub-soil water advantages, and out of this but 10 acres have sweet underground springs. Moreover, the quality of these springs is liable to deteriorate, as several wells, which were

sweet at the first survey, are now quite brackish. In classing the springs we always use every precaution it is possible to us from the indications around us; and we invariably give the benefit of the doubt to the cultivator. This will be patent from the fact of our having exempted 74 per cent. of the culturable area from the incidence of our sub-soil water assessment.

12. In this connection I cannot but give expression to my opinion, formed after much care, that, in jirāyet soils impregnated with salt, like those of Jalisna, Vanpari, Vichan, Dalod, &c., the use of sub-soil water of the 4th order, *i.e.* almost briny, is more detrimental than otherwise, and should not be assessed. By the use of such water you may get a crop that will pay a small return, but this is more than counterbalanced by the injury it does to the field by the deposit thereon of salt to such an extent that, it requires the action of one or more rains to sweeten it, and render it again fit for profitable jirāyet cultivation. The fact that it is used here and there, I think, ought not to count for much, for the Koli cultivator (for it will be found that it is nearly always a Koli) invariably looks to the present, and very often he cannot help himself, for he has to please the Bania who enabled him, with loans, to build the well. In my humble opinion, water of the 4th order should be assessed in connection with rice lands only, for not only is salt water congenial to rice, but as rice is grown in low-lying lands and in standing water, much of the salt that would otherwise be deposited on them from its use is carried away by the monsoon floods that wash over them.

13. In the preceding revision settlements, in giving effect to the liberal policy of Government not to tax private improvements, we have, in respect of well irrigation, discarded the garden *kasar*, which was a heavy rate, and recouped Government by spreading the amount thus relinquished over the whole area adjudged to possess sub-soil water advantages. Government having pronounced against the correctness of this principle, from henceforward it will be substituted by another which is involved in the question,—what is the value given to land by the existence of sub-soil water fit for irrigation? The way that seemed best to me to work it was to discover the profit derivable from an acre of land of the different varieties cultivated with and without irrigation. The data thus obtained would show the actual profits due to irrigation; and these should be looked upon as capital amounts which Government have, as it were, entrusted to the cultivators to make use of, for which Government would be entitled to charge a low interest of, say, from 2 to 4 per cent. With the amount of the interest worked out in each case, it would have been possible to have constructed a sliding table, in which allowances would have been made for circumstances reducing the profit of irrigation, such as the depth of wells and the brackish qualities of the water. Though, in theory, this mode looked promising, to carry it out properly, I discovered that it would require the expenditure of a great deal of time and money which we could ill afford. For, I found afterwards from actual experience, how hopeless it was to expect patels to help one honestly and truthfully in such an enquiry, which would naturally have to be made in selected places all over Gujarāt.

14. The table constructed by Colonel Godfrey, which has received the approval of all the authorities concerned, has the merit of carrying out this principle in a simple manner, and will work as well as any mechanical rule can, which takes no cognizance of the condition of the country and its population. Cases will be met with, and that in the near future, where people wanting in all the qualifications which go to secure success in any walk of life are in occupation of a country possessing all the facilities for sub-soil water irrigation; and others, in which the conditions are reversed. In the former, the table will yield results far too high as compared with the actual water revenue of the district; and it will either be necessary to forego a part of the new assessment for the period of the next lease, or to have lower soil maximum rates than would be resorted to if the restraining circumstances had not existed. This is a point which, I think, it would be very advantageous to have authoritatively settled now; as, otherwise, its discussion may come on at a time when it may have the effect of throwing back the settlement of perhaps the next district for a whole year. In my humble opinion, the former course,—that is, the foregoing a part of the new

water revenue for the period of the next lease,—is the more preferable one; for, this would not only allow of cognizance being taken of the present very backward condition of the people and the country, but also enable the settlement officer at the succeeding revision, in case the country has in the interval made great strides in well irrigation, to take, not only the part of the sub-soil water revenue now temporarily relinquished (which could not by any means be considered a tax on improvements), but any increase on the soil revenue which the progress made by the country would justify.

15. Colonel Godfrey's table applied to Virangám gives a water assessment of Rs. 5,044 approximately, the water revenue for last year having been Rs. 1,092. Were it not for the opinion held by me on the subject of water of the 4th order as applied to jiráyet soil, and that soil so generally impregnated with salt as is that of Virangám—an opinion to which I have given expression in paragraph 12, I would consider this increase of 362 per cent. as justifiable; but under the circumstance I would respectfully urge that some means should be found to reduce it; and the means that I would recommend is that Government should give up assessing water of the 4th order in connection with jiráyet soil (in the case of rice land the assessment should be retained) when it is not a matter of doubt, as is in this case, that its use has the direct result of reducing the fertility of the field to which it has been applied for a year or two. In a community of advanced cultivators self-interest might be assumed as a fixed rule by which the people are guided in all their undertakings; but I state from experience that, when the people are Kolis, like those who form the great majority of the Virangám cultivators, and who, not quite two generations ago, were noted for their restless and plundering habits only, so much so that troops had to be sent against them twice to bring them into subjection, such an assumption would be unsafe; and the more prudent course for the settlement officer to follow would be to depend on his own observations of the natural condition of things, anomalous though they may at first sight appear.

16. In the táluka, during the currency of the expiring lease, wells increased from 384 to 799, equal to 108 per cent. This is very encouraging if the brackish nature of the underground springs is taken into account; and gives ground for hoping that progress in the future will not, at least, be slower when guarantee has been given that wells will never be taxed than it was when immunity from taxation was limited by the currency of the present settlement only. The Mámlatdár estimates the cost of well-sinking in the táluka at Rs. 500 per well. This may be correct in certain localities, but I have seen wells that cost about Rs. 250 each. Taking, therefore, say Rs. 325 as the average cost, then the 415 wells that have been built during the last thirty-two years must have cost about Rs. 1,34,875, the return for which hitherto has wholly been enjoyed by the enterprising proprietors.

17. To point out another result of the expenditure of private capital, the area of jiráyet land converted into kíari, or rice, during the lease, is 2,096 acres; while the subjoined table will show the changes that have occurred during the same period in the areas of the other descriptions of cultivation :—

Description of Land.	By Original Survey.		By Revision Survey.	
	A.	g.	A.	g.
Dry-crop	182,523	33	183,416	0
Rice	4,633	19	3,449	10
Garden ... ..	.....		.....
Unassessed	33,137	22	33,339	25
Total	220,294	34	220,204	35

18. The subjoined table gives information as regards rainfall in the táluka for the last fifteen years :—

Year.				Rainfall.	
				In.	cts.
1875-76	...	...	...	26	69
1876-77	...	...	...	20	60
1877-78	...	...	...	18	84
1878-79	...	...	...	37	77
1879-80	...	...	...	31	28
1880-81	...	...	...	30	61
1881-82	...	...	...	37	43
1882-83	...	...	...	29	46
1883-84	...	...	...	21	77
1884-85	...	...	...	34	86
1885-86	...	...	...	23	93
1886-87	...	...	...	23	85
1887-88	...	...	...	31	2
1888-89	...	...	...	16	62
1889-90	...	...	...	21	43
Average ...				27	8

The data were obtained from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and give an average rainfall per year of 27·08 inches. Since 1883, a period of seven years, the fall of only two years has been above the average, the other years showing considerable deficiency.

19. The extent to which the various kinds of crop are grown is shown in statistical Table No. III, Appendix A. In the subjoined table I give, in a summary form, the proportion the area covered by each crop bears to the entire occupied lands of the táluka :—

				Khárif.	Rabi.
<i>Cereals.</i>					
Jowári	...	...	...	21·94	.....
Vari	...	...	...	0·72	.....
Rice	...	...	...	1·00	.....
Banti	...	...	...	0·84	.....
Bájrí	...	...	...	4·87	.....
Wheat	...	...	...	.....	8·51
Barley	...	...	...	.....	0·73
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	0·08	.....
				29·45	9·24
<i>Pulses.</i>					
Math	...	...	...	0·61	.....
Gram	...	...	...	.....	1·95
Mag	...	...	...	0·46	.....
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	0·27	.....
				1·34	1·95
<i>Oil-seeds.</i>					
Tal	...	...	...	0·02	0·11
Castor-oil	...	...	...	.....	0·16
Sarsav or rape-seed	...	...	...	.....	0·31
				0·02	0·58
<i>Fibres.</i>					
Cotton	...	...	...	.....	45·41

				Kharif.	Rabi.
<i>Garden Crops.</i>					
Vegetables ...	...	...	.....	0·20	
Miscellaneous	...	...	0·02	0·01	
				0·02	0·21
Miscellaneous	...	...	0·01	0·02	
Grass or fallow	...	...	11·75	.....
				11·76	0·02
				100 0	

20. It will appear from the above table that, the staple produce of the taluka are cotton, jowári, bájri, and wheat; cotton leading the way by a great distance. This last fact is, I believe, almost entirely due to the railway having made the town of Viramgám into a great cotton trade centre, at which at least one mercantile house of Bombay, dealing in cotton, has established a permanent European agency. In 1877-78, five years after the opening of the railway to Wadhván, the areas occupied by cotton and cereals were 32·56 and 60·41 per cent. of the entire culture respectively, whereas now the percentages are 51·17 and 43·59 respectively. Cotton has now become the great alternate crop to all the cereals in dry-crop land. The species most generally grown is the *Vághadiá*, whose wool is gathered in the pod, as the pods do not burst like those of the *Láliá*. There is very little rice of the superior description grown in the taluka; as, owing to its flatness, it affords little natural facilities for their cultivation.

21. There is nothing special in the mode of husbandry followed in this taluka to call for remarks, for it does not differ from that obtaining in the talukás that have already been revised. As regards the condition of the people, it may be said that, notwithstanding that Kolis form the majority of the cultivating classes, it is fairly prosperous. The villages are well built, and have an air of comfort; and the number of horned cattle that assemble of a morning outside them is direct evidence that the people are not in a bankrupt condition; though there is no denying the fact that a large percentage of them is more or less in debt.

22. In the matter of roads there is nothing new to report, for the cart tracks that did duty thirty years ago are still used for internal communication. But for an outlying taluka, Viramgám has been very fortunate as regards railways; for, besides Viramgám, which is an important junction, and will become still more so when, in a few months' time, the line connecting it with Mehsána, on the Rájputána line, will have been opened, there are now within its limits 5 railway stations. The new line, when opened, will add 2 more stations to this number.

23. There are 5 markets in this taluka, viz. Viramgám itself, Mándal, Khárágoda, Pátri and Detroj. The two first are both considerable marts for cotton and grain; while the others, although important in themselves, have not the same influence on the fortunes of the taluka as the two first. Viramgám is a fortified town containing 20,083 inhabitants. Its annual export of cotton is over 40,000 bales, of which about 30,000 are full-pressed. According to information obtained from the Railway Office, in 1886 10,564 tons of cotton were exported from it; in 1887, 10,741; and in 1888, 8,326. The total quantity of exports and imports carried by the railway was 43,652 tons in 1886 and 42,958 in 1887 (the figure for 1888 being incomplete is not given). The import trade consists chiefly of grain, of which, according to the Station Master, from 5 to 7 wagon loads arrive daily. There are now working in Viramgám 4 ginning factories, 2 full presses and 1 spinning and weaving factory. Mándal is a town of 7,083 inhabitants. In good seasons it exports about 13,000 half-pressed bales. There is only one ginning factory there, built three years ago; but last season, even this looked as if it must soon be closed. The Máhájans are very strong there, and they object to machinery in all shape, as the fire necessary to work it is the means of destroying much insect life. Cotton is brought into Mándal from

as far north as Rándhanpur, and grain from Pátan by Vanjárás on their bullocks. Kharághoda is well known as the great manufacturing place of salt. I am told that from 18 to 20 lákhs Bengal maunds of it are exported annually. Pátri is an inámi village and capital of the Chief of that name; but though it does considerable trade in grain and cotton, from its position its influence on the well-being of the district is proportionately very small. Detroj is only a small market.

24. There are no fairs held in the táluka.

25. As regards the industry practised in the villages, it is confined to the manufacture of cloth, of which three descriptions are made, viz., (1) khádi, (2) chofál and (3) dhotia. The first and third are well known; the second is a stout closely woven cloth which is used in four pieces to make a covering at night: hence its name of *chofál*. The number of looms employed in their manufacture is 403, the outturn being valued at Rs. 34,282. The whole of the produce of the looms is locally used up.

26. The following statement gives comparative figures of population, &c., to show what progress has been made in these respects since the first year of the present settlement:—

	1857-58.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	48,933	73,689	24,756	...	50½
Houses	19,385	26,194	6,809	...	35
Agricultural cattle	12,918	11,327	...	1,591	-12½
Cows, buffaloes and their young	26,576	16,172	...	10,404	-39
Sheep and goats	1,697	9,382	7,685	...	453
Horses and ponies	654	581	...	73	-11
Carts	1,424	2,522	1,098	...	77
Ploughs	3,615	5,704	2,089	...	58

27. The increase in the population, in the period of thirty-two years, has been 50·50 per cent., while that in the area of cultivation has been 102·82, the acreage for 1857-58 being 71,988 and that for 1888-89, 1,46,008. In the first year there were nearly 1½ acres of cultivation to each person, whereas now there are nearly 2 acres.

28. The number of houses during the same year increased 35 per cent. In the first year of the settlement there were 2·53 persons to each house and last year there were 2·81. I think this increase might fairly be put down to the families now being larger as the result of the prosperity.

29. Agricultural cattle show a decrease of 1,591 heads, or 12½ per cent., but this can scarcely be possible considering that the area of cultivation of last year shows an increase of 102·82 per cent. over that of 1857-58. In the latter year there were 3,615 ploughs, and double that number, or 7,230, might justly be taken to represent the correct figure for the estimate of the agricultural cattle; it certainly could not have been more, because the large amount of annual remissions granted before the survey period point to a condition of affairs which would be against such an assumption. The true explanation seems to me to be that, the number 12,918 represents not only the agricultural cattle proper for 1857-58, but also every male animal in the táluka. It appears that there has lately been much loss among the cattle chiefly owing, it is presumed, to the very short rainfall of 1888; for a comparison of the number of cattle for that year and for the last, shows a decrease of 965 against the latter. The number of cattle for last year gives 25·8 acres to every pair of oxen, which area is not too large for black soil, which preponderates in the táluka.

30. There is a large decrease in the number of cows and buffaloes; a small one in that of horses and ponies; but a heavy increase in sheep and goats. The decrease in cows and buffaloes can be accounted for by the more than doubling of the area of cultivation, which of course has greatly reduced the extent of the pasturage.

31. The increase in the number of carts is 1,098 equal to 77 per cent.

32. Ploughs have increased from 3,615 to 5,704,—that is, 58 per cent. In 1857-58 there was 1 plough to 19·91 acres, and last year, 1 to 25·6 acres. Considering that nearly the whole of the soil is black, this latter proportion is not unduly large. It will be observed that, the proportion of the number of ploughs to area of cultivation is the same as that of the agricultural cattle to it.

33. Statement E shows the condition of education in the taluka. There are, for boys, 11 Government schools, with an attendance of 1,039 pupils, and 7 private schools with an attendance of 457. For girls there are 2 Government schools only, with an attendance of 161 children. This shows that there is much room for improvement in both respects. Out of a population of 73,689 souls, 5,289 men and only 111 women can read. These figures indicate that out of every 100 men 14 can read (these must belong chiefly to the trading class) and out of every 100 women $\frac{1}{4}$.

34. Appendix F shows that out of 28,704 survey numbers, 3,197 survey numbers, or 11·14 per cent., are unoccupied. Of the remainder, 22,945 survey numbers, or 79·96 per cent., are cultivated by the holders themselves; 1·54 per cent. by the occupants in partnership with others; 3·40 per cent. are sublet for money payments, and 3·96 per cent. for grain payments.

35. Statement G, as obtained from the Registration Department, gives 20 cases of ordinary sale of land for each of the five years from 1884 to 1888. In 1884, the highest proportion that purchase-money of any one sale bore to Government assessment was as 105 to 1, and the lowest, as 6·25 to 1. For the remaining four years these statistics were as follows :—

			Highest.	Lowest.
1885-86	...	...	85·42	14·14
1886-87	...	...	87·50	8·92
1887-88	...	...	152·00	10·93
1888-89	...	...	125·00	2·25
Average including 1884-85			111·13	8·5

36. Appendix H affords more reliable information on the price of land than is found in the preceding paragraph, because it records sales by Court of Law. The highest and lowest proportion that the purchase-money bore to the Government assessment of the lands sold were, for each of the five years, as follows :—

			Highest.	Lowest.
1884-85	...	...	30·95	4·94
1885-86	...	...	25·16	1·25
1886-87	...	...	16·50	6·60
1887-88	...	...	30·70	2·06
1888-89	...	...	69·00	2·00
Average			34·46	3·37

37. From Statement I the following information is culled as regards simple mortgages during the same five years :—

			Highest.	Lowest.
1884-85	...	...	150·00	7·50
1885-86	...	...	162·00	3·75
1886-87	...	...	100·00	8·28
1887-88	...	...	71·28	1·86
1888-89	...	...	87·50	7·14
Average			114·16	5·70

38. Appendix J relates to mortgages with possession, and the same kind of details under this head is as follows :—

			Highest.	Lowest.
1884-85	...	...	330·00	11·57
1885-86	...	...	187·20	14·76
1886-87	...	...	139·00	5·38
1887-88	...	...	114·00	7·20
1888-89	...	...	125·00	1·66
Average			179·04	8·11

39. Statement K gives information about leases; and, I think, of all the 5 tabulated statistics furnished by the Registration Department, this is by far the most instructive, as showing real *bond-fide* transactions. The highest and lowest proportions the amounts of the leases bear to the Government assessment are as follows :—

	Highest.	Duration of lease. Year.	Lowest.	Duration of lease. Year.
1884-85 ...	28·28	1	2·16	5
1885-86 ...	11·00	...	1·56	...
1886-87 ...	12·50	...	1·78	...
1887-88 ...	19·08	7	1·50	...
1888-89 ...	42·85	5	1·53	...
Average ...	22·74		1·71	

40. The inference to be drawn from the foregoing statistics is that land in Viramgám is considered valuable, and as such commands good, and not unfrequently high price.

41. The wages of labour that prevailed in the year of the introduction of the present settlement and last year were as follows :—

	Men. As. p.	Women. As. p.	Boys. As. p.
1857-58... ..	2 6	2 0	1 0
1888-89... ..	3 0	2 6	2 0

This shows that they have increased from 20 to 50 per cent. At the first period, one free meal per day, besides the wages in money, was the rule. Now it is not always a necessary condition. A large portion of the labouring population now finds plenty of work in the town of Viramgám during the cotton season when the presses and ginning factories are in full work.

42. I regret there are not details enough to make the period before the introduction of the survey a decennial one in the statement of prices of the staple produce of the táluka I give below; but there is no reason to suppose that the average for ten years would have shown higher prices than that resulting from the data for the five years. The subjoined is the statement alluded to above :—

Periods.	SEERS OF 40 TOLÁS EACH.			
	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Cotton.
5 years from 1852-53 to 1856-57 before the present lease began	78	106	67	44
10 years from 1857-58 to 1866-67	39	44	36	22
Do. 1867-68 to 1876-77	32	38	28	19
Do. 1877-78 to 1886-87	34	40	30	19
1887-88 and 1888-89	29	33	25	16

43. In the very first decade the prices became doubled. In the second decade they rose still higher, but they came down slightly in the third, though they still kept above the level of the first. In comparison with the ante-survey period, the prices of the third decade are, in three instances, higher by over 150 per cent., and in the last case, by over 200 per cent. During the last two years prices have again risen, but the new line to Mehsána will, I think, have the effect of lowering them, as regards cereals, back to the level of the third decade, as it will tap the grain-producing district of Pátan belonging to Baroda.

44. In Statement M a revenue history of the táluka is given, first, for the five years immediately preceding the introduction of the survey settlement,

and secondly, for the years succeeding, it down to last year. The following extract from it will show the rate of progress of the taluka for the five years before and after the survey settlement of 1857-58 :—

	INCREASE.		PERCENTAGE.	
	In cultivated Area.	In Revenue.	On cultivated Area.	On Revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.		
Before the survey from 1852-53 to 1856-57.	6,414	859	10.62	0.91
After the survey from 1857-58 to 1861-62.	43,119	45,364	59.90	58.64

The subjoined table will show the progress made during the currency of the lease :—

Year.	Assessment of occupied Government land.	Assessment of unoccupied Government land.
	Rs.	Rs.
First year 1857-58	77,354	67,073
Last year 1888-89	1,56,494	9,214

45. As regards remissions, it will be perceived from Appendix M, that, in the first and second years of the new settlement, they were respectively Rs. 8,536-0-7 and Rs. 2,062-11-8. Both those large sums were remitted almost wholly on account of the provisions of Section 104 of the Land Revenue Code. Since then the annual remissions have been very small, ranging from *nil* to Rs. 568, from an average revenue amounting to Rs. 1,56,332. The average annual remission, for the whole of the period during which the survey rates have been current, has been Rs. 62-8-2.

46. The subjoined table will show to what extent there was difficulty in collecting the revenue for the past three years :—

Year.	Number of villages.	Number of notices	Number of distraint cases.
1886-87	9	21	.....
1887-88	22	124	2
1888-89	36	524	3
Total	67	669	5

The two last years were both years of rainfall much below the average, hence the increasing number of notices. This, however, cannot be considered as any thing serious if we take into account the thriftless nature of the large majority of the cultivators. There were in the three years only 5 cases in which distraint had to be resorted to.

47. From the foregoing description of the prosperous condition of the taluka as brought about by the introduction of the survey rates in 1857-58, and of the impetus given to trade and industry by the opening out of the country by railways, it will be seen that Government have a right to expect an enhanced revenue from it during the next lease. That the present rates are low, Mr. Rogers himself has said so, one of his reasons for making them so having been that there were 72,500 acres of waste land of good quality, which await only equitable assessment and increase of population to be brought under cultivation. That his expectations have been more than fulfilled, will have already become apparent. I will now proceed to make my proposals for the new lease.

48. I propose, in the first place, to make a few alterations in the present grouping of the villages rendered imperative owing to the introduction of rail-

ways into the táluka. The following is the present grouping, with the changes I consider necessary :—

Group I.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Virangám. | 8. Junápádar. |
| 2. Hánsalpur Sareshtar. | 9. Dumána. |
| 3. Rehemalpur. | 10. Mándal. |
| 4. Sokláí. | 11. Navágám. |
| 5. Valána. | 12. Rakhiána. |
| 6. Kokta. | 13. Seher. |
| 7. Nilki. | |

I propose maintaining this group intact.

Group II.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Náni Kumád. | 20. Vasvelia. |
| 2. Moti Kumád. | 21. Kankrávádi. |
| 3. Kaliána. | 22. Nána Ubhda. |
| 4. Dhákdi. | 23. Ribdi. |
| 5. Dediásana. | 24. Dhedásan. |
| 6. Tret. | 25. Solgám. |
| 7. Bhadána. | 26. Sádra. |
| 8. Jaksi. | 27. Dálod. |
| 9. Boska. | 28. Kunpur. |
| 10. Kariála. | 29. Vásna Kunpur. |
| 11. Nadiána. | 30. Vijhuváda. |
| 12. Bhávda. | 31. Varmor. |
| 13. Khudad. | 32. Vanpardí. |
| 14. Kádipur. | 33. Jálisna. |
| 15. Sarsávdí. | 34. Vichan. |
| 16. Melaj. | 35. Náekpur. |
| 17. Mahmádpur. | 36. Ucharpi. |
| 18. Jakhváda. | 37. Lia. |
| 19. Kaliánpur. | |

To this group I propose transferring the below mentioned villages from the present third group, for the reasons assigned against them :—

1. *Ogan*.—This is the only village of the third group now remaining in this part of the táluka since the formation of táluka Sánand ; and both on account of its prosperous condition and its proximity to the Jakhváda Station it should be raised a class.
 2. *Kharághoda*.—Since the last settlement it has become the great manufacturing place for salt, and is in consequence the terminus of the Pátri Railway branch.
 3. *Detroj*.—It is a small market for grain and cotton, and will soon be a station of the Virangám-Mehsána line. Its soil, moreover, is very fair goradu, and there is a good deal of irrigated crops raised in it.
 4. *Nathpura*.
 5. *Márusana*.
 6. *Indarpura*.
 7. *Ghelada*.
- } These villages are in close proximity to Detroj and enjoy almost the same advantages.

Group III, as amended after the subtraction from it of the foregoing 7 villages :—

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Dántisná. | 6. Sobhásan. |
| 2. Sitápur. | 7. Asalgám. |
| 3. Kachrol. | 8. Kumárhán. |
| 4. Hánsalpur Bechráji. | 9. Sákar. |
| 5. Odhav. | 10. Gedia. |

Group IV.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Káela. | 2. Sháhpur. |
|-----------|-------------|

49. The current soil maximum rates are as follows :—

Rs. a.	
2 0	for the 1st group.
1 12	do. 2nd do.
1 8	do. 3rd do.
1 4	do. 4th do.

50. I propose to adopt the following revised rates :—

Rs. a.				
2	8	for the	1st	group.
2	2	do.	2nd	do.
1	14	do.	3rd	do.
1	4	do.	4th	do.

It will be seen that no change is proposed in the maximum rate of the 4th group. The reason of this is long, and to prevent repetition it will be given in full in some of the succeeding paragraphs where its statement will be more convenient.

51. In paragraph 63 of my Daskroi Settlement Report, I pointed out the anomaly of the percentage increase on the groups caused by the revised rates being highest on the last group and smallest on the first. I then gave an explanation of this inverted order of things, and no doubt it, in the case of that taluka, very largely accounted for the anomaly. But, after all, the special circumstance which contributed to emphasize it was an accidental one, the constant cause hitherto having been the raising of the old maximum rates of the different groups by the addition of the same figure. Naturally under such an arrangement, the smaller the rate, the greater was the percentage increase caused. In the present instance, therefore, I have, in working out the revised rates, paid attention to the relative increases caused in each group. The ultimate percentage increase will, of course, be settled by the addition of the sub-soil water-rate, which may not necessarily be higher in the first group than in the last, and the alterations, if any, made in the classification of the soils at the revision.

52. At the end of paragraph 15 of Mr. Rogers' report No. 119, of 30th December 1857, to be found in this compilation, that officer proposed the adoption of one rupee as the maximum rate for Káela when that village lapsed to Government. When it did lapse, however, Mr. Beyts, Superintendent of this Survey at the time, in proposing rates for it, along with 7 other villages of Viramgám, adopted Rs. 1-4 as the maximum rate, as per paragraph 8 of his report No. 148 of 16th February 1871, and this is the rate that is now in force. Looking at the Government Resolution No. 3133 of 1st September 1866, written six years after the fitness of the rates had been experimentally proved, in which Government merely states that "*pro-forma* sanction may now be given to the rates which have been in force for many years past", (the italics are mine), Mr. Beyts can be hardly held blameworthy for not adopting Mr. Rogers' proposed rates of 1 rupee, especially as he expressly states in his above quoted report that he does not think he is called upon to propose rates for "these 8 villages" (of which Káela is one) based upon recent enhancement of market prices, "but that I should only apply the taluka rates sanctioned in 1858 for Viramgám so as to admit these villages to participation of the benefit of the guarantee given to the khalsa villages." As will be seen later on, however it would have been much better if Mr. Beyts had adopted Mr. Rogers' maximum rate of 1 rupee, for then he would have found it unnecessary to reduce the result obtained by the application of his rate of Rs. 1-4 by fully one-third, in the way he did in order to bring the actual assessment down to the paying capacity of the villages. It is this reason that has prevailed upon me to maintain the proposed maximum rate of the 4th group at its present level.

53. Generally speaking, Viramgám cannot be said to possess any special facilities for the cultivation of rice; its rice fields are, therefore, much subject to the fluctuations in the rainfall. Such being the case, I propose to keep the present maximum water-rates almost the same; as, having visited several villages in order to see the condition of their rice fields, I consider they were the result of much thought and consideration on the part of Mr. Rogers. I have said almost the same, because Mr. Rogers' rates were fixed on a water classification of 24 annas, whereas it is far more convenient that they should be on 16 annas of classification. Converting them to suit the lower pitch, it becomes necessary to cut off odd annas and pies to secure round figures. For Jálisna no water maximum rate was apparently fixed at first, but this deficiency having been discovered later on, the jiráyet rate of the village, of Rs. 1-12-0, was made to do duty for it. This amount has now been adopted as the water maximum rate for

the village. As it would unusually swell the body of the report to give the water maximum rates by the village, I have tabulated this information in Appendix N, to which I would refer you. But I would simply add here, in order to give a general idea of them, that the rates run from Re. 1 to Rs. 3-12-0, which latter is for Asalgám, where, owing to the arrangements made by Government for impounding water, the cultivation of Kámod rice is the rule.

54. There is neither bhátta nor dhekudiat land in the táluka.

55. The subjoined table shows the estimated result of the application of the proposed rates to all the Government lands, occupied and unoccupied, of the táluka. It is an abstract of Appendix O :—

Class.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	By FORMER SURVEY.				By REVISION SURVEY.				Percentage increase
			Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.		Government unoccupied land.		Total.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
		Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	
I..	13	2 8	40,496 11	46,614 14	40,390 32	63,591 5	1,447 0	2,489 12	41,837 32	66,081 1	36½
II..	44	2 2	32,035 36	91,582 14	32,845 36	1,21,910 1	4,295 24	5,423 6	37,141 30	1,27,333 7	23
III..	10	1 14	18,642 24	16,448 8	18,659 36	21,568 13	1,754 3	1,549 12	20,407 20	22,142 9	31½
IV..	2	1 4	3,833 18	1,851 6	3,710 7	3,003 0	289 32	84 6	3,999 20	3,177 6	67
		Total ..	146,008 9	1,56,493 10	146,600 31	2,10,187 3	7,786 20	9,547 4	1,53,367 20	2,19,734 7	34½

56. It will be perceived that the new rates give an increase on the occupied area of Rs. 53,693, or nearly 34½ per cent. In paragraph 12 of this report I have strongly recommended the abolition of the assessment in connection with sub-soil water of the 4th order as irrigating jiráyat lands. The following figures will show the extent of jiráyat land classed for sub-soil water of this order in each group and its assessment :—

	Acres.	Rs. a.
Group I	5,995	374 11
Group II	9,402	587 10
Group III	1,949	121 13
Group IV	1,741	108 14
	19,087	1,193 0

The area to be relieved is 19,100 acres and the amount to be given up about Rs. 1,200. If my recommendation is approved of, it will reduce the percentage increase on each of the four groups as follows :—

	From	To
Group I	36½	35½
Group II	33	32½
Group III	31½	30½
Group IV	67	61½

It may be urged that the amount that would be remitted is small; but I would submit that we should only consider whether by not remitting it we do not act counter to our profession, that we mean to impose a light water-rate only on such lands as possess *sub-soil water advantages*.

57. The percentage increase on Groups I and IV is above the limit fixed by the Land Revenue Act, but in the calculation of the actual assessment steps will be taken to bring it within the limitation.

58. The reason of the heavy increase on Group IV requires a full explanation. From paragraph 52 of this report it will have been seen that Mr. Beyts when working out the survey number assessment of Káela and Sháhapur, the only villages comprised in this group, finding the result too high for their paying capacity, their lands being poor and the cultivators unusually indigent, applied a heavy descending distance scale, and reduced it by more than 30 per cent. on the whole, including alienation, the reduction at the farthest boundary being as high as 75 per cent., or 12 annas in every rupee! Owing to this procedure, the sanctioned rate of Rs. 1-4 became delusive, and was the cause of

mistifying us for several days, because we could discover no mistakes in our calculations to account for the way in which a 20 per cent. increase on the rate (I had raised it to Rs. 1-8-0) produced in the assessment an enhancement of about 100 per cent. Even by retaining the present maximum rate of Rs. 1-4 for our new proposals the percentage increase is twice as great as the Land Revenue Code allows; but I would not advise a further lowering of the rate, for now the sub-soil water assessment is largely answerable for it, as the following figures will show :—

<i>Káela.</i>		Percentage.
Increase due to soil rate only ... ..	...	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Increase due to soil and sub-soil water rates combined...	...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Sháhpur.</i>		
Increase due to soil rate only ... ..	...	53 $\frac{3}{4}$
Increase due to soil and sub-soil water rates combined ...	...	72 $\frac{1}{2}$

I would note here that in *Káela* there is no sub-soil water of the 4th order; but in *Sháhpur*, 1,741 acres are classed under it, the assessment thereon being Rs. 109.

59. With regard to these villages my special proposals are as follows :—

- (1) *Káela*.—The increase should not be more than 25 per cent. The soil rate increase being 17 $\frac{3}{4}$, the complement to bring it up to 25 should be taken from the sub-soil water assessment, the balance of which should be foregone for the period of the new lease only.
- (2) *Sháhpur*.—The soil of this village is superior to that of *Káela*; I would therefore recommend a 30 per cent. increase for it. Another reason for this higher increase than that of *Káela* is that, in this village, Mr. Beyts has unduly depressed the assessment of the numbers near the farthest boundary. Of the 30 per cent., I would let 5 per cent. be the quota of the sub-soil water assessment, the balance of the latter being treated similarly to that of *Káela*. As regards the proportion of the former, the reduction from 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 25 per cent. will be easily effected without any manipulation, as the village site is at one end of the length of the village.

60. It is necessary to add here that the sub-soil water irrigation in these villages is carried on by means of kacha wells, which last only one season, and cost each from Rs. 5 to 10 to excavate.

61. If the above proposals are approved of, I would recommend that the new rates be sanctioned for a term of thirty years, beginning from the year of their actual levy.

62. The fruit trees standing on Government land yield an average revenue of Rs. 1,059-13-6 per annum. I would recommend that they be made over to the occupants of the lands on which they stand, for the same reasons on which a similar concession made in taluka Daskroi last year was based. Besides the above-mentioned item of revenue, Rs. 26-10 are derived from trees standing in Barkhali lands, and Rs. 1-12 in Chakariat lands held by village servants. The former has been levied by the Mámlatdár up to date under a misunderstanding of the circular order of the Collector on the subject of remitting for ever such an item of revenue, and will henceforward be given up; and the latter should be relinquished in accordance with Government Resolution No. 9578 of 19th December last, on the subject of the rights of service inámdárs to cut trees on the lands held by them.

63. Though no teak, blackwood or sandalwood grows in this taluka, the usual reservation of the rights of Government in them will be made at the time of the introduction of the new rates.

64. Before concluding the report I must state that, while towards the end of it, the leading men of the village of Sháhvádi, Taluka Daskroi, into which the revised rates were introduced last year, waited on me on business. Talking to them of their new rates, they said in consequence of their being heavy the large khatedárs will soon be obliged to contract their holdings, for under the

old lease they occasionally allowed a survey number or two to lie idle and paid for them without feeling in pocket, which henceforward they will not be able to do. It struck me that, if in táluka Daskroi, in which Ahmedabad is situated, and which has a population of the density of 421·3 persons to the square mile, khatedárs held more land than they could always fully cultivate, and they did not mind this because the maximum rate of Rs. 4 per acre was not considered too heavy, why should not the khatedárs of táluka Viramgám, with a population whose density is only 214 persons per square mile, and whose maximum rate is only Rs. 2 per acre, go in for the same luxury. That they must enjoy it is clearly deducible from the above figures. Therefore, to my mind, perhaps the best answer that I can give to the question, why cultivators in Viramgám should be occasionally so blind to their own interest as to use water of the 4th order when they know that doing so reduces the fertility of the land irrigated for a season or two, is that as the assessment is very low, it does not pinch their pockets to pay occasionally for a survey number or two, which causes loss either by having become deteriorated or lain idle.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. R. FERNANDEZ,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Gujarát.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation for the years from 1884-85 to 1888-89.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INAM LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Viramgám Táluka of the Ahmedabad Col-lectorate.	69	Rice	1.0	1.0	...
		Cucumber	0.01	0.01	...
		Jowári	21.94	21.94	...
		Bájrí... ..	4.87	4.87	...
		Banti	0.84	0.84	...
		Arad... ..	0.09	0.09	...
		Vari	0.72	0.72	...
		Tal (sesamum)	0.13	0.02	0.11
		Kodra	0.08	0.08	...
		Gavar	0.18	0.18	...
		Math... ..	0.61	0.61	...
		Mag	0.46	0.46	...
		Tobacco	0.01	0.01	...
		Wheat	8.51	...	8.51
		Barley	0.73	...	0.73
		Castor-oil seeds	0.16	...	0.16
		Sarsav (rape-seed)	0.31	...	0.31
		Gram... ..	1.95	...	1.95
		Cotton	45.41	...	45.41
		Chillies	0.01	...	0.01
Vegetables	0.20	...	0.20		
Miscellaneous	0.03	0.01	0.02		
Grass or fallow	11.75	11.75	...		
		Total ...	100	42.59	57.41

*Camp Rakhial, Táluka Daskroi, }
13th February 1890.*

T. R. FERNANDEZ,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Gujarát.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population for the year 1888-89.

Táluka.	Caste.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Males.	Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Females.		Males.		Females.	
									Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Virangám.	Bráhmíns	579	1,325	1,904	477	1,430	1,907	3,811	998	52½	20	1
	Baniás	1,012	1,860	2,872	799	2,332	3,151	6,023	1,883	65½	33	1
	Kunbis	2,273	3,421	5,694	2,226	3,469	5,715	11,409	621	11	25	½
	Bhávárs	117	161	278	122	156	278	556	98	35½	5	1½
	Rajputs	654	1,064	1,718	576	1,085	1,661	3,379	148	8½	5	½
	Blacksmiths	155	242	397	186	269	455	852	30	7½	...	...
	Carpenters	191	238	429	170	269	439	868	74	17½	...	...
	Potters	317	413	730	304	444	748	1,478	10	1½	...	...
	Barbers	197	390	587	181	290	471	1,058	33	5½	...	...
	Kolis	4,218	5,735	9,953	3,536	5,396	8,932	18,885	25	4	...	...
	Bhois	54	38	92	40	39	79	171	...	...	...	...
	Vágris	216	411	627	243	319	562	1,189	...	...	...	...
	Rávalias	201	223	424	168	242	410	834	1	½	...	...
	Bhátis	82	133	215	84	155	239	454	55	25½	5	2
	Tailors	232	311	543	165	258	423	966	42	7½	2	½
	Goldsmiths	55	98	153	61	90	151	304	70	45½	1	½
	Shoe-makers	48	56	104	46	63	109	213	3	2½	...	...
	Dheds	656	747	1,403	662	773	1,435	2,838	...	...	...	...
	Bhangis (scavengers)	202	246	448	199	260	459	907	...	...	...	...
	Bharváds and Rabáris	828	1,155	1,983	730	1,014	1,744	3,727	8	1½	...	...
	Musalmán	1,410	2,979	4,389	1,185	2,529	3,714	8,103	936	21½	14	½
	Tanners	267	291	558	179	272	451	1,069	...	...	...	...
	Bajánias	36	31	67	33	34	67	134	...	...	...	...
	Labánias	26	37	63	15	38	53	116	20	46½	...	...
	Trágalás	25	40	65	19	35	54	119	15	40½	...	...
	Mális (gardeners)	3	2	5	2	4	6	11	...	...	...	...
	Dhobis (washermen)	3	4	7	2	4	6	13	...	...	...	...
	Christians	2	4	6	3	4	7	13	4	66½	4	57
Garodas	6	8	14	5	7	12	26	...	...	...	...
Ods	7	12	19	12	11	23	42	...	...	...	...
Chárans	34	48	82	30	55	85	167	1	1½	...	...
Coppersmiths	7	13	20	13	17	30	50	16	80	1	3½	
Bricklayers	22	39	60	22	43	65	125	20	33½	...	...
Sathváras	273	530	812	224	647	871	1,683	42	5½	...	...
Miscellaneous	327	715	1,042	249	865	1,114	2,156	127	12½	1	...	
	Total	14,735	23,028	37,763	12,968	22,958	35,926	73,689	5,289	14	111	½

APPENDIX C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupations of the People for the year 1888-89.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupations.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Virangám Táluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.	69	Agriculturist	25,533
		Non-agriculturist	48,156
		Total	73,689

Camp Rakhial, Táluka Daskroi, }
13th February 1890.

T. R. FERNANDEZ,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Gujarát.

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

Return of Houses, Chávdís, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Houses.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Viramgám Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.	60	19,885					299	10	75	384	1,424	3,815	350	295	654	7,817	4,914	12,781	8,170	5,675	18,845	12,918	1,697		621	...	40
		58	24,567	1	1,568	26,194	604	126	69	799	3,522	5,704	127	454	581	2,139	5,190	7,338	2,116	6,718	8,834	11,327	6,317	3,065	400	...	57

The upper line shows the figures of the previous settlement.

APPENDIX E.

Statement of Schools, with their average attendance, for the year 1888-89 in the Villages of the Viramgám Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	Viramgám	11	1,039	2	161	7	457	

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the number of Survey Numbers cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names the are entered in the village accounts or in partnership with others, as well as the Survey Numbers sublet for money or grain payments and those that are waste.

Surveyed Villages.	Number of Survey Numbers cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered in the village accounts.	Number of Survey Numbers not cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered, but cultivated by them in partnership with others.	Number of Survey Numbers sublet for money payments.	Number of Survey Numbers sublet for grain payments.	Number of Survey Numbers waste.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9 villages of the Viramgám Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate	22,945	446	978	1,138	3,197	28,704	

Camp Rakhial, Taluka Daskroi, }
13th February 1890.T. R. FERNANDEZ,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Gujarát

APPENDIX G.
Ordinary Sales.

Taluka.	Village.	Area.	Amount of Purchase-money.		Government Assessment.	Proportion of Purchase-money to Government Assessment, (i.e., how many times).	Remarks.	
Visangám.			1884.					
		A. g.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.		
	Ogán ...	7 7	350	0	6	0	58.38	
	Do. ...	3 32	99	0	3	8	28.28	
	Do. ...	1 35	200	0	2	0	100.00	
	Do. ...	10 16	99	0	9	0	11.00	
	Kokta ...	6 8	400	0	10	0	40.00	
	Kunpur ...	4 38	370	0	3	8	105.71	Highest proportion.
	Kokta ...	11 17	260	0	18	0	14.44	
	Kunpur ...	12 28	461	0	12	0	38.41	
	Kaliána ...	7 8	500	0	9	0	55.55	
	Kunpur ...	4 2	151	0	2	8	60.40	
	Kaliánpur ...	6 16	50	0	8	0	6.25	Lowest proportion.
	Khudád ...	6 29	99	0	7	0	14.14	
	Do. ...	8 30	85	0	11	0	7.72	
	Jakhváda ...	19 17	325	0	24	0	13.54	
	Dediásana ...	4 9	400	0	4	0	100.00	
	Do. ...	6 22	300	0	6	0	50.00	
	Dumána ...	13 10	484	0	17	0	28.47	
	Tret ...	16 33	700	0	21	0	33.33	
	Do. ...	7 0	138	0	7	0	19.71	
	Dalod ...	8 35	399	0	8	0	49.87	
				Average proportion...			41.75	
				1885.				
	Ogán ...	3 23	227	0	4	0	56.75	
	Do. ...	7 35	99	0	7	0	14.14	Lowest proportion.
	Kaliána ...	10 0	520	0	7	0	74.22	
	Káchrol ...	8 17	384	0	9	0	42.66	
	Kaliána ...	3 0	299	0	3	8	85.42	Highest proportion.
	Do. ...	10 19	300	0	12	0	25.00	
	Kumarkhán ...	4 22	99	0	3	8	28.28	
	Kánkrávádí ...	7 35	199	0	6	0	33.16	
	Jaksi ...	3 39	95	0	4	0	23.75	
	Dediásana ...	6 6	250	0	7	0	35.55	
	Jaksi ...	16 25	599	0	18	0	33.27	
	Dumána ...	16 11	399	0	22	0	18.13	
	Dhedásána ...	22 2	699	0	25	0	27.96	
	Do. ...	5 31	150	0	7	0	21.42	
	Dhakdi ...	13 37	299	0	18	0	16.61	
	Nána Ubhda ...	4 27	299	0	6	0	49.83	
	Do. ...	6 31	299	0	10	0	29.90	
	Do. ...	5 17	299	0	8	0	37.37	
	Naekpur ...	7 17	450	0	7	0	64.28	
	Jálisna ...	7 8	435	0	7	0	62.14	
				Average proportion...			38.99	
				1886.				
	Ogán ...	8 5	270	0	8	0	33.75	
Do. ...	8 16	335	0	10	0	33.50		
Do. ...	6 8	77	0	6	0	12.83		
Do. ...	4 31	75	0	4	0	18.75		
Kaliána ...	4 17	224	0	3	8	64.00		
Kunpur ...	10 20	295	0	10	0	29.50		
Káchrol ...	3 14	150	0	3	0	50.00		
Kaliána ...	28 29	700	0	8	0	87.50	Highest proportion.	
Káchrol ...	8 12	385	0	7	0	55.00		
Do. ...	5 23	250	0	5	0	50.00		
Kaliána ...	7 32	395	0	7	0	56.42		

APPENDIX G—continued.

Táluka.	Village.	Area.	Amount of Purchase-money.	Government Assessment.	Proportion of Purchase-money to Government Assessment, (i.e., how many times).	Remarks.	
Virangám—continued.	1886—continued..						
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
	Káchrol ...	5 9	236 0	3 8	67.42		
	Do. ...	11 4	725 0	10 0	72.50		
	Kokta ...	5 7	199 0	9 0	22.11		
	Káchrol ...	2 9	135 0	2 8	54.00		
	Kaliána ...	9 20	399 0	13 0	30.69		
	Moti Kumád ...	8 37	125 0	14 0	8.92	Lowest proportion.	
	Jalisna ...	6 3	199 0	6 0	33.16		
	Jaksi ...	3 11	200 0	3 0	66.66		
	Do. ...	6 20	350 0	9 0	38.88		
					Average proportion...	44.27	
	1887.						
	Asalgám ...	19 21	199 0	14 0	14.21		
	Do. ...	4 28	99 0	3 0	33.00		
	Nána Ubhda ...	4 32	240 0	4 0	60.00		
	Ogán ...	3 18	54 0	2 8	21.60		
	Do. ...	8 33	125 0	9 0	13.88		
	Do. ...	20 30	175 0	16 0	10.93	Lowest proportion.	
	Kaliána ...	5 32	350 0	8 0	43.75		
	Kankrávádi ...	9 12	650 0	12 0	54.16		
	Káchrol ...	2 22	200 0	3 0	66.66		
	Kokta ...	23 8	499 0	30 0	16.63		
	Do. ...	7 0	199 0	5 0	39.80		
	Do. ...	2 29	99 0	4 0	24.75		
	Nani Kumád ...	6 33	130 0	6 0	21.66		
	Kunpur ...	5 34	399 0	5 0	79.80		
	Kachrol ...	5 5	180 0	5 0	36.00		
	Kaliána ...	7 35	200 0	11 0	18.18		
	Do. ...	3 34	500 0	4 0	125.00		
	Khudád ...	6 8	99 0	7 0	14.14		
	Gedia ...	5 16	380 0	2 8	152.00	Highest proportion.	
	Jakhváda ...	4 2	230 0	3 8	65.71		
					Average proportion...	45.59	
	1888.						
	Nána Ubhda ...	5 22	251 0	6 0	41.83		
	Ogán ...	7 7	300 0	6 0	50.00		
	Kankrávádi ...	4 33	300 0	2 8	120.00		
	Kumarkhán ...	4 12	99 0	3 0	33.00		
	Kaliána ...	9 16	199 0	11 0	18.09		
	Kokta ...	23 11	199 0	31 0	6.41		
	Jalisna ...	18 28	94 0	18 0	5.22		
Jaksi ...	6 34	200 0	9 0	22.22			
Dediásana ...	8 33	50 0	9 0	5.55			
Dumána ...	9 20	99 0	13 0	7.61			
Tret ...	3 11	181 0	4 4	42.50			
Detroj ...	2 1	136 0	2 0	68.00			
Nána Ubhda ...	11 14	459 0	16 0	28.68			
Nadiána ...	1 33	99 0	12 0	8.25			
Bhadána ...	8 8	185 0	11 0	16.81			
Mándal ...	7 5	250 0	7 0	35.71			
Remalpur ...	7 19	18 0	8 0	2.25	Lowest proportion.		
Vasvelia ...	6 2	160 0	7 0	22.87			
Valána ...	5 13	140 0	6 0	23.33			
Vanpardi ...	4 2	500 0	4 0	125.00	Highest proportion.		
				Average proportion...	34.67		

Camp Rakhial, Táluka Daskroi,
13th February 1890.

T. R. FERNANDEZ,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Gujarát.

APPENDIX H.

Sales by Court.

Taluka.	Village.	Area.	Amount of Purchase-money.	Government Assessment.	Proportion of Purchase-money to Government Assessment. (i. e., how many times).	Remarks.
		1884.				
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
	Ogán	6 18	185 12	6 0	30.95	Highest proportion.
	Do.	5 19	122 0	6 0	20.33	
	Do.	2 34	28 0	2 8	11.20	
	Kánkrávdí	3 12	26 0	2 0	13.00	
	Do.	2 4	16 0	1 0	16.00	
	Bhadáná	6 28	44 8	9 0	4.94	Lowest proportion.
		Average proportion ...			16.07	
		1885.				
	Lia	13 26	96 0	16 0	6.00	
	Do.	4 27	151 0	6 0	25.16	Highest proportion.
	Do.	4 4	70 0	3 0	23.33	
	Do.	5 14	5 0	4 0	1.25	Lowest proportion.
	Do.	7 13	50 0	7 0	7.14	
	Do.	3 5	15 0	1 8	10.00	
	Do.	7 31	25 0	6 0	4.16	
	Hansalpur Sareshtar ...	1 14	22 0	4 0	5.50	
	Do.	5 19	40 0	5 0	8.00	
		Average proportion ...			10.17	
		1886.				
Virangám...	Remalpur	0 33	16 8	1 0	16.50	Highest proportion.
	Do.	2 3	16 8	2 8	6.60	Lowest proportion.
		Average proportion ...			11.55	
		1887.				
	Nana Ubhda	8 0	100 0	11 0	9.09	
	Ogán	11 36	307 0	10 0	30.70	Highest proportion.
	Do.	4 10½	8 4	4 0	2.06	Lowest proportion.
		Average proportion ...			13.95	
		1888.				
	Ogán	3 22	8 0	3 0	2.66	
	Do.	5 14	15 0	5 0	3.00	
	Do.	7 5	70 0	5 0	14.00	
	Jaksi	4 9	101 0	7 0	14.42	
	Detroj	1 30	180 0	4 0	45.00	
	Nana Ubhda... ..	6 0½	100 8	7 0	14.35	
	Sarsávdí	4 15	0 8	5 0	...	
	Do.	5 0	0 8	5 0	...	
	Virangám	0 1	17 4	0 4	69.00	Highest proportion.
	Do.	1 20	3 0	1 8	2.00	Lowest proportion.
	Hansalpur	3 22	121 0	3 8	34.57	
		Average proportion ...			18.09	

Camp Rakhial, Taluka Daskroi, }
13th February 1890.

T. R. FERNANDEZ,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Gujarát

APPENDIX I.

Simple Mortgages.

Taluka.	Village.	Area.	Amount of Mortgage Lien.	Government Assessment.	Proportion of Mortgage Lien to Government Assessment.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
			1884.			
	Ogán	7 5	95 0	5 0	19.00	
	Káchrol	10 35	300 0	10 0	30.00	
	Kaliána	8 29	399 0	8 0	49.87	
	Kánkrávádi	14 9	399 0	5 0	79.80	
	Dediásana	6 3	300 0	7 0	42.86	
	Do.	7 18	125 0	7 0	17.85	
	Dumána	11 33	161 0	17 0	9.47	
	Tret	7 28	560 0	9 0	62.22	
	Do.	7 10	125 0	14 0	8.92	
	Do.	9 9	300 0	12 0	25.00	
	Mándal	4 36	199 0	3 0	63.33	
	Do.	5 10	199 0	4 0	49.75	
	Rakhiána	2 37	600 0	4 0	150.00	Highest proportion.
	Ribdi	4 11	150 0	5 0	30.00	
	Remalpur	2 23	141 0	4 0	35.25	
	Viramgám	7 5	107 0	6 0	17.83	
	Valána	7 15	130 0	15 0	8.66	
	Hansalpur Sareshvar	16 7	130 0	10 0	13.00	
	Do.	12 35	90 0	12 0	7.50	Lowest proportion.
			Average proportion .		37.38	
			1885.			
	Ogan	12 4	199 0	14 0	14.21	
	Kaliána	9 32	400 0	11 0	36.36	
	Dediásana	6 9	200 0	7 0	28.57	
	Tret	18 10	300 0	23 0	13.04	
	Do.	9 26	360 0	13 0	27.69	
	Do.	11 18	199 0	14 0	14.21	
	Detroj	1 16	162 0	1 0	162.00	Highest proportion.
	Navágám	26 20	399 0	38 0	10.50	
	Do.	15 34	375 0	28 0	13.39	
	Bhadána	2 5	123 0	3 0	42.66	
	Mándal	7 0	399 0	4 0	99.75	
	Do.	12 15	440 0	11 0	40.00	
	Do.	10 37	150 0	9 0	16.66	
	Do.	8 10	500 0	9 0	55.55	
	Do.	6 39	150 0	6 0	25.00	
	Do.	14 31	600 0	17 0	35.29	
	Valána	12 32	75 0	20 0	3.75	Lowest proportion.
	Varmor	7 21	99 0	7 0	14.14	
	Viramgám	13 24	250 0	13 0	19.23	
	Dhedasan	12 32	600 0	13 0	46.45	
		...	Average proportion .		35.88	
			1886.			
	Kaliána	17 31	199 0	24 0	8.28	Lowest proportion.
	Náni Kumád	1 8	49 0	4 0	12.25	
	Khudád	7 19	115 0	8 8	13.52	
	Dumána	8 34	121 0	13 0	9.30	
	Do.	11 33	190 0	17 0	11.16	
	Dhákdi	9 16	351 0	10 0	35.10	
	Navágám	6 1	399 0	9 0	44.33	
	Nána Ubhda	10 9	399 0	14 0	28.50	
	Mándal	12 30	1,000 0	10 0	100.00	Highest proportion.
	Melaj	4 37	99 0	7 0	14.14	

Viramgám.

APPENDIX I—continued.

Taluka.	Village.	Area.	Amount of Mortgage Lien.	Government Assessment.	Proportion of Mortgage Lien to Government Assessment.	Remarks.	
		Acrs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
Virangám—continued.			1886—continued.				
	Mándal	8 7	200 0	7 0	28·57		
	Do.	8 2	175 0	8 0	21·87		
	Do.	20 12	199 0	23 0	8·65		
	Do.	16 20	300 0	16 0	18·75		
	Valána	12 32	199 0	20 0	9·95		
	Do.	2 22	50 0	3 8	14·28		
				Average proportion.		23·66	
				1887.			
	Ogán	7 5	99 0	5 0	19·80		
	Kánkrávádi	9 12	650 0	12 0	54·16	Highest proportion.	
	Kunpur	8 1	499 0	7 0	71·28		
	Jakhváda	8 16	40 0	10 0	4·00		
	Jaksi	6 36	99 0	10 0	9·90		
	Jálisna	20 17	300 0	19 0	15·78		
	Dumána	28 34	160 0	13 0	12·30		
	Do.	9 11	199 0	15 0	13·26		
	Dediásána	9 5	249 0	11 0	22·63		
	Tret	8 28	276 0	12 0	23·00		
	Dántisna	11 39	212 8	7 0	30·35		
	Dediásana	12 15	49 8	12 0	4·12		
	Navágám	13 1	215 0	16 0	13·43		
	Bhadána... ..	2 5	99 0	3 0	33·00		
	Melaj	14 23	150 0	20 0	7·50		
	Mándal	10 9	599 0	9 0	66·55		
	Melaj	3 24	30 0	11 0	2·72		
	Mándal	10 1	499 0	8 0	62·37	Lowest proportion.	
	Remalpur	22 14	41 0	22 0	1·86		
	Ribdi	22 8	600 0	22 0	27·27		
				Average proportion.		24·76	
				1888.			
	Indurpura	6 2	450 0	6 0	75·00		
	Nána Ubhda	6 19	399 0	9 0	44·33		
Kánkrávádi	8 34	250 0	11 0	22·72			
Khudád	7 9	100 0	9 0	11·11			
Jálisna	6 4	149 0	5 0	29·80			
Jakhváda	7 32	82 0	10 0	8·20			
Tret	13 9	399 0	17 0	23·47			
Dhákdi	6 35	199 0	7 0	28·42			
Navágám	10 29	151 0	15 0	10·06			
Mándal	10 4	399 0	9 0	44·33	Lowest proportion.		
Ribdi	9 25	100 0	14 0	7·14			
Lis	11 38	150 0	13 0	11·53			
Vasvelia... ..	9 24	150 0	9 0	16·66			
Varmor	17 0	500 0	16 0	31·25	Highest proportion.		
Do.	8 39	700 0	8 0	87·50			
Vanpardi	11 26	299 0	10 0	29·90			
Vasvelia	7 25	230 0	7 0	32·85			
Seher	20 16	325 0	25 0	13·00			
Sarsávdí	16 23	199 0	18 0	11·05			
Hansalpur Sareshvar	13 7	271 0	9 0	30·11			
			Average proportion.		28·42		

Camp Rakhial, Taluka Daskroi, }
13th February 1890. }

T. R. FERNANDEZ,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Gujará

APPENDIX J.

Mortgage with possession.

Taluka.	Village.	Area.	Amount of Mortgage Lien.	Government Assessment.	Proportion of Mortgage Lien to Government Assessment.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
			1884.			
	Ogán	8 16	199 0	10 0	19-90	
	Do.	1 17	330 0	1 0	330-00	Highest proportion.
	Do.	11 36	299 0	10 0	29-90	
	Kumárhán	7 11	310 0	5 0	62-00	
	Kokta	6 8	400 0	10 0	40-00	
	Do.	9 2	374 0	12 0	31-16	
	Káchrol	8 15	436 0	6 0	72-66	
	Gedia	10 26	600 0	8 0	75-00	
	Jalisna	7 4	182 0	8 0	22-75	
	Do.	2 24	84 0	2 8	33-60	
	Do.	6 24	81 0	7 0	11-57	Lowest proportion.
	Tret	9 26	250 0	13 0	19-23	
	Do.	5 1	90 0	5 0	18-00	
	Detroj	6 35	200 0	7 0	28-57	
	Do.	5 12	200 0	6 0	33-33	
	Do.	5 12	200 0	6 0	33-33	
	Do.	2 23	233 0	3 8	66-57	
			Average proportion...		54-56	
			1885.			
	Ogán	13 9	350 0	14 0	25-00	
	Do.	18 1	266 0	12 0	22-16	
	Do.	6 39	260 0	8 0	32-50	
	Kunpur	12 6	740 0	11 0	67-27	
	Káchrol	10 15	499 0	9 0	55-44	
	Do.	11 8	599 0	10 0	59-90	
	Kaliána	4 32	376 0	5 0	75-20	
	Kunpur	7 28	370 0	7 0	52-85	
	Káchrol	7 7	199 0	6 0	33-16	
	Kunpur	5 12	350 0	5 0	70-00	
	Kumárhán	1 24	75 0	1 0	75-00	
	Káchrol	7 14	441 0	8 0	55-12	
	Gedia	28 24	251 0	17 0	14-76	Lowest proportion.
	Do.	5 8	468 0	2 8	187-20	Highest proportion.
	Do.	24 28	210 0	12 0	17-50	
	Do.	15 3	935 0	7 0	133-55	
	Jalisna	3 24	114 0	3 8	32-57	
	Dumána	9 33	499 0	12 0	41-58	
	Do.	2 30	200 0	3 8	57-14	
		...	Average proportion...		58-31	
			1886.			
	Ogán	3 2	299 0	2 8	119-60	
	Moti Kumád	8 37	99 0	14 0	7-07	
	Kaliána	12 7	499 0	13 0	38-38	
	Do.	15 4	199 0	20 0	9-95	
	Do.	16 10	399 0	23 0	17-34	
	Kariála	5 7	66 0	6 0	11-00	
	Kánkrávádi	8 34	260 0	11 0	23-63	
	Káchrol	7 23	125 0	7 0	17-85	
	Náni Kumád	1 8	49 0	4 0	12-25	
	Khudád	11 12	70 0	13 0	5-38	Lowest proportion.
	Gedia	19 26	751 0	10 8	71-52	
	Do.	11 26	483 0	8 0	60-37	
	Do.	15 39	1,529 0	11 0	139-00	Highest proportion.
	Do.	3 39	150 0	1 8	100-00	

Virangám.

APPENDIX J—continued.

Táluka.	Village.	Area.	Amount of Mortgage Lien.	Government Assessment.	Proportion of Mortgage Lien to Government Assessment.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
1886—continued.						
	Gedia	6 25	380 0	5 0	76·00	
	Jalísna	2 24	91 0	2 8	36·40	
	Jakhváda	4 29	183 0	5 0	36·60	
	Do.	8 32	350 0	10 0	35·00	
	Jalísna	6 24	147 0	7 0	21·00	
	Dumána	7 37	199 0	10 0	19·90	
			Average proportion...		42·91	
1887.						
	Ucharpi	4 25	499 0	7 0	71·28	
	Ogán	13 9	567 0	14 0	40·50	
	Kalísna	11 26	615 0	16 0	38·43	
	Kánkrávédi	6 8	200 0	3 8	57·14	
	Kunpur	6 5	240 0	5 0	48·00	
	Kumárxhán	6 36	117 0	2 8	46·80	
	Moti Kumád	5 14	199 0	6 0	33·16	
	Khudád	4 13	63 0	5 0	12·60	
	Gedia	3 32	200 0	2 8	80·00	
	Junápádar	6 35	72 0	10 0	7·20	Lowest proportion.
	Jalísna	7 7	351 0	8 0	43·87	
	Dediásaná	6 37	180 0	8 0	22·50	
	Tret	4 20	199 0	6 0	33·16	
	Detroj	4 26	499 0	5 0	99·80	
	Do.	2 35	899 0	8 8	114·00	Highest proportion.
	Dalod	12 32	550 0	12 0	45·83	
	Dhákdi	9 2	299 0	11 0	27·18	
	Nadíána	2 14	33 0	2 8	13·20	
	Navágáni	11 3	199 0	17 0	11·70	
			Average proportion...		44·54	
1888.						
	Nána Ubhda	6 11	183 0	8 0	22·87	
	Ogán	5 34	150 0	3 8	42·85	
	Kumárxhán	7 5	132 0	6 0	22·00	
	Kunpur	16 3	945 0	18 0	52·50	
	Kokta	19 39	40 0	24 0	1·66	Lowest proportion.
	Kalísna	16 16	600 0	23 0	26·08	
	Khudád	4 37	41 0	6 0	6·83	
	Gedia	6 7	499 0	4 0	124·75	
	Jalísna	2 20	375 0	3 0	125·00	Highest proportion.
	Junápádar	5 7	100 0	6 0	16·66	
	Dediásaná	3 24	80 0	4 0	20·00	
	Dumána	7 11	199 0	10 0	19·90	
	Dhedásan	11 1	230 0	19 0	12·10	
	Tret	16 4	299 0	20 0	14·95	
	Detroj	4 26	415 0	5 0	83·00	
	Dántisna	4 39	167 0	5 0	33·40	
	Navágán	5 35	306 0	9 0	34·00	
	Do.	10 16	670 0	16 0	41·87	
	Nadíána	10 33	99 0	13 0	7·61	
	Mándal	2 30	200 0	2 8	80·00	
			Average proportion...		39·40	

Camp Rakhial, Táluka Daskroi, }
13th February 1890. }

T. R. FERNANDEZ,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Gujarát.

APPENDIX K.

Leases.

Taluka.	Village.	Area.	Duration of Lease.	Government Assessment.	Rent payable by Lessee to lessor, showing by whom Government assessment is paid.		Proportion of Rent to Government Assessment.	Remarks.	
					Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.			
Virangam.		A. g.		Rs. a.					
				1884.					
	Ogán	7 7	1 year ...	3 8	99 0 0	Lessee ...	28.28	Highest proportion.	
	Do.	11 36	2 years ...	10 0	75 0 0	Do.	7.50		
	Gedia	33 29	1 year ...	30 0	199 0 0	Do.	6.63		
	Jaksi	16 25	"	18 0	99 0 0	Do.	5.50		
	Dumána... ..	12 37	7 years ...	19 0	80 0 0	Do.	4.21		
	Tret	9 26	3 "	13 0	70 0 0	Do.	5.38		
	Do.	7 28	3 "	9 0	108 0 0	Do.	12.00		
	Nána Ubhda	6 30	2 "	10 0	80 0 0	Do.	8.00		
	Do.	8 20	15 "	9 0	49 0 0	Do.	5.44		
	Do.	10 27	"	13 0	75 0 0	Lessor ...	5.76		
	Do.	17 6	"	20 0	100 0 0	Lessee ...	5.00		
	Bhadána ...	7 29	"	9 4	64 0 0	Do.	6.91		
	Mándal	9 5	6 "	9 0	60 0 0	Do.	6.66		
	Ribdi	27 29	5 "	38 0	82 6 3	Do.	2.16		Lowest proportion.
	Do.	10 17	5 "	12 0	29 10 6	Do.	2.47		
	Virangám ...	2 19	7 "	3 0	14 0 0	Lessor ...	4.66		
	Sarsávidi ...	6 26	"	9 0	36 0 0	Lessee ...	4.00		
	Hánsápur Sareskhar	4 34	1 year ...	3 8	17 0 0	Lessor ...	4.85		
	Do.	6 37	"	6 0	30 0 0	Lessee ...	5.00		
					1885.				
						Average proportion ...		6.86	
	Ogán	6 34	1 year ...	7 0	49 0 0	Lessee ...	7.00	Highest proportion	
	Káchrol... ..	10 15	"	9 0	99 0 0	Do.	11.00		
	Do.	16 36	"	12 0	99 0 0	Do.	8.25		
	Gedia	5 20	"	4 0	30 0 0	Do.	7.50		
	Jaksi	6 17	"	7 0	18 0 0	Do.	2.57		
	Dhakdi	13 37	"	18 0	90 0 0	Do.	5.00		
	Melaj	5 14	"	6 0	32 0 0	Do.	5.33		
	Ribdi	8 18	4 years ...	10 0	25 11 8	Lessor ...	2.57		
	Vasvelia ...	5 31	5 "	5 0	29 0 0	Do.	5.80		
	Do.	5 24	3 "	6 0	21 0 0	Lessee ...	3.50		
	Soklai	12 4	"	16 0	25 0 0	Do.	1.56	Lowest proportion.	
	Shápur	18 31	5 "	13 14	60 0 0	Do.	4.32		
					1886.				
						Average proportion ...		5.36	
	Kaliána... ..	12 27	7 years ...	16 0	55 0 0	Lessor ...	3.43	Highest proportion.	
	Do.	16 32	7 "	25 0	70 0 0	Do.	2.80		
	Khudád... ..	11 12	"	13 0	24 0 0	Lessee ...	1.84		
	Jakhváda ...	8 32	"	10 0	49 0 0	Do.	4.90		
	Do.	4 29	"	5 0	40 0 0	Do.	8.00		
	Dediásaná ...	12 30	"	15 0	75 0 0	Lessor ...	5.00		
Do.	16 12	"	18 0	95 0 0	Do.	5.27			
Dalod	5 4	"	5 0	39 0 0	Lessee ...	7.80			
Dhakdi	13 37	5 "	18 0	49 0 0	Do.	2.72			
Nána Ubhda ...	17 6	"	20 0	150 0 0	Do.	7.50			
Ribdi	10 11	"	12 0	50 0 0	Do.	4.17			
Do.	8 11	3 "	12 0	36 0 0	Do.	3.00			
Vasvelia ...	4 28	"	4 0	50 0 0	Lessor ...	12.50			
Soklai	23 14	"	26 0	100 0 0	Do.	3.84			
Hánsápur Sareskhar	11 13	"	11 0	21 0 0	Do.	1.90			
Do.	11 17	"	11 0	21 0 0	Do.	1.90			
Do.	13 22	"	14 0	25 0 0	Do.	1.78	Lowest proportion.		
				1887.					
					Average proportion ...		4.61		
Nána Ubhda ...	12 37	3 years ...	17 0	90 0 0	Lessee ...	5.28	Lowest proportion.		
Moti Kumád ...	5 14	"	6 0	40 0 0	Do.	6.66			
Jakhváda ...	8 16	"	10 0	15 0 0	Do.	1.50			
Jalísna	2 3	7 "	2 10	50 0 0	Do.	19.08			
Do.	7 7	"	8 0	50 0 0	Do.	6.25			
Dumána... ..	4 38	"	7 0	32 0 0	Lessor ...	4.57			
Tret	9 35	8 "	12 0	32 4 0	Do.	2.68			
Dalod	4 32	"	4 0	23 14 0	Lessee ...	5.96			
Nána Ubhda ...	13 10	"	15 0	91 0 0	Do.	6.06			
Mándal	5 35	"	7 0	42 0 0	Lessor ...	6.00			
Do.	6 27	"	7 0	30 0 0	Lessee ...	4.28			
Do.	8 18	"	8 0	49 0 0	Do.	6.12			
Melaj	4 33	"	6 0	61 0 0	Do.	10.16			
Do.	6 7	"	8 0	40 0 0	Do.	5.00			
Ribdi	7 19	"	9 0	28 0 0	Do.	3.11			
Do.	10 6	"	13 0	45 0 0	Do.	3.53			
Lia	6 0	6 "	7 0	21 0 0	Do.	3.00			
Vichan	6 9	"	5 0	48 0 0	Do.	9.60			
Vasvelia ...	5 36	4 "	6 0	50 0 0	Lessor ...	8.33			
Solgám	12 7	"	13 0	40 0 0	Lessee ...	3.07			
					Average proportion ...		6.01		

APPENDIX K—continued.

Taluka.	Village.	Area.	Duration of Lease.	Government Assessment.	Rent payable by lessee to lessor, showing by whom Government assessment is paid.		Proportion of Rent to Government Assessment.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.			
		A. g.	.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.			
				1888.				
Virangám — continued.	Nána Ubhda ...	15 19	4 years ...	21 0	85 0 0	Lessee ...	4 04	
	Ogán ...	13 4	6 " ...	11 0	60 0 0	Do. ...	5 45	
	Káela ...	7 37	" ...	2 4	75 0 0	Do. ...	33 33	
	Nani Kumád ...	4 29	" ...	5 0	25 0 0	Do. ...	5 00	
	Junápádar ...	22 37	" ...	36 0	32 0 0	Do. ...	...
	Dumána ...	7 11	" ...	10 0	40 0 0	Do. ...	4 00	
	Dhedásan ...	11 1	" ...	19 0	40 0 0	Do. ...	2 10	
	Detroj ...	4 20	" ...	5 0	36 0 0	Do. ...	7 20	
	Nadiána ...	11 33	" ...	12 0	49 0 0	Do. ...	4 08	Lowest proportion.
	Nilki ...	9 10	" ...	13 0	20 0 0	Do. ...	1 53	
	Bhadána ...	7 12	" ...	8 0	22 8 0	Do. ...	2 81	
	Lia ...	11 38	" ...	13 0	27 0 0	Do. ...	2 07	
	Do. ...	5 28	" ...	4 0	11 4 0	Do. ...	2 81	
	Vasvelia ...	12 2	10 " ...	9 0	60 0 0	Lessor ...	6 06	
	Do. ...	11 12	8 " ...	11 0	38 0 0	Do. ...	3 45	Highest proportion.
	Virangám ...	1 6	5 " ...	7 0	300 0 0	Do. ...	42 85	
	Vasvelia ...	4 31	" ...	4 0	36 0 0	Lessee ...	9 00	
Do. ...	11 13	" ...	11 0	30 0 0	Do. ...	2 72		
Virangám ...	17 22	" ...	20 0	91 0 0	Do. ...	4 55		
Solgám ...	11 28	" ...	12 0	99 0 0	Lessor ...	8 25		
Average proportion ...							7 98	

T. R. FERNANDEZ,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Gujarát.

Camp Bakhial, Taluka Daskroi,
13th February 1890.

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Virangám Táluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate for 37 years, from 1852-53 to 1888-89.

Years.	Measured Seers of 40 Tolás per Rupee.			
	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Uncleaned Cotton.
1852-53	97	114	85	40
1853-54	74	106	65	44
1854-55	70	108	64	54
1855-56	82	116	65	50
1856-57	65	87	57	32½
1857-58	59	70	62½	32½
1858-59	52	61	51	35½
1859-60	45	55	40	35½
1860-61	37½	40	37	24½
1861-62	50	63	40	18½
1862-63	35	36	32	10
1863-64	17	21	17	16
1864-65	24	28	20	15½
1865-66	33	34	32	10½
1866-67	33	35	28	21½
1867-68	29	32	27	16½
1868-69	28	25	20	18½
1869-70	21	22½	19	13
1870-71	24	32	22	26
1871-72	29	34	25	16½
1872-73	35	50	35	24
1873-74	40	50	34	20½
1874-75	40	50	36	20½
1875-76	44	50	38	24½
1876-77	32	34	28	20
1877-78	19	22	19	18½
1878-79	19	22	20	15
1879-80	38	48	35	20
1880-81	56	60	32	20
1881-82	34	36	32	18½
1882-83	29	36	25	20
1883-84	34	39	32	20
1884-85	35	50	40	19
1885-86	50	50	40	20
1886-87	32	35	25	20½
1887-88	29	34	29	16
1888-89	29	33	22	17

T. R. FERNANDEZ,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,

Gujarát.

Camp Rakhial, Táluka Daskroi,
13th February 1890.

APPENDIX M.

Revenue History for villages situated in the Viramgam Taluka of the Ahmedabad

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED, ASSESSED, AREA	
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1852-53 ...	60,412 29	94,142 12 2	9,584 8 1	.....	9,584 8 1	84,558 4 1	95,893 29	11,011 8
1853-54 ...	56,568 30	83,135 12 3	8,711 15 10	6,550 9 0	15,262 8 10	67,873 3 5	99,205 33	1,14,878 3
1854-55 ...	61,918 37	91,109 9 1	8,896 12 3	66 8 7	8,963 4 10	82,146 4 3	93,806 28	10,743 1
1855-56 ...	44,711 29	84,614 9 5	49 12 10	22 9 5	72 6 3	84,542 2 2	88,493 10	1,03,641 12
1856-57 ...	66,826 36	95,001 15 8	9,783 9 1	.....	9,783 9 1	85,218 6 7	86,579 9	99,512 8
Total ...	2,90,429 1	4,48,004 10 7	37,026 10 1	6,639 11 0	43,666 5 1	4,04,338 5 6	463,978 29	3,39,587 2
Average ...	58,087 32	89,600 14 11	7,405 5 3	1,323 15 0	8,733 4 3	80,867 10 8	92,795 30	67,917 6
1857-58 ...	71,988 35	77,354 3 11	35 4 0	8,536 0 7	8,571 4 7	68,782 15 4	61,772 32	67,073 14
1858-59 ...	90,490 12	95,974 8 0	.....	2,062 11 8	2,062 11 8	93,911 12 4	46,921 17	51,502 12
1859-60 ...	97,097 6	1,02,454 2 0	70 8 0	53 4 0	123 12 0	1,02,330 6 0	38,504 21	42,847 8
1860-61 ...	1,03,616 9	1,09,601 4 0	39 8 0	495 8 0	535 0 0	1,09,066 4 0	37,818 5	36,557 8
1861-62 ...	1,15,107 19	1,22,718 4 0	35 8 0	.....	35 8 0	1,22,682 12 0	24,613 16	27,922 8
1862-63 ...	1,25,411 9	1,35,121 12 0	6 0 0	157 0 0	163 0 0	1,34,958 12 0	14,821 8	16,724 0
1863-64 ...	1,28,593 29	1,38,146 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,38,146 0 0	12,162 7	13,260 4
1864-65 ...	1,31,305 37	1,41,650 0 0	.....	4 4 0	4 4 0	1,41,645 12 0	86,546 12	11,170 0
1865-66 ...	1,38,318 20	1,50,015 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1,50,015 4 0	8,664 11	9,534 0
1866-67 ...	1,33,555 10	1,45,720 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1,45,720 4 0	6,899 14	8,098 0
Total ...	1,135,484 26	12,18,755 9 11	186 12 6	11,308 12 3	11,495 8 3	12,07,260 1 8	336,723 23	2,84,690 6
Average ...	113,548 18	1,21,875 9 0	18 10 9	1,130 14 0	1,149 8 9	1,20,726 0 2	33,872 14	28,469 0
1867-68 ...	1,38,851 32	1,52,395 12 0	.....	34 7 1	34 7 1	1,52,361 4 11	7,179 30	8,558 4
1868-69 ...	1,39,089 32	1,51,554 12 0	.....	141 13 2	141 13 2	1,51,412 14 10	7,085 14	8,457 0
1869-70 ...	1,39,522 6	1,51,392 4 0	.....	70 7 3	70 7 3	1,51,321 12 9	6,888 18	8,013 0
1870-71 ...	1,39,656 16	1,54,640 4 0	.....	370 13 6	370 13 6	1,54,269 6 6	6,803 35	7,701 0
1871-72 ...	1,38,157 39	1,52,432 0 0	.....	541 6 6	541 6 6	1,51,890 9 6	8,237 13	9,430 8
1872-73 ...	1,36,408 36	1,49,019 12 0	.....	568 13 1	568 13 1	1,48,450 14 11	9,837 33	12,056 8
1873-74 ...	1,34,303 28	1,46,277 0 0	.....	313 14 10	313 14 10	1,45,963 1 2	11,885 39	14,742 4
1874-75 ...	1,31,525 27	1,43,162 8 0	.....	403 14 6	403 14 6	2,42,758 9 6	14,691 31	18,002 8
1875-76 ...	1,31,235 33	1,42,791 10 0	.....	252 11 4	252 11 4	1,42,538 14 8	15,905 34	19,477 2
1876-77 ...	1,32,311 8	1,47,781 2 0	.....	296 10 11	296 10 11	1,47,484 7 1	14,797 18	18,448 6
Total ...	1,361,063 17	14,91,447 0 0	.....	2,995 0 2	2,995 0 2	14,88,451 15 10	103,911 25	1,24,885 8
Average ...	136,106 13	1,49,144 11 2	.....	299 8 0	299 8 0	1,48,845 3 2	10,331 7	12,488 8
1877-78 ...	137,629 11	1,48,995 4 10	.....	51 13 2	51 13 2	1,48,943 7 8	11,179 34	13,461 8
1878-79 ...	144,260 12	1,55,202 1 0	.....	.....	.....	1,55,202 1 0	7,302 37	8,718 9
1879-80 ...	143,578 8	1,54,614 15 0	.....	.....	.....	1,54,614 15 0	8,451 14	9,681 13
1880-81 ...	142,645 38	1,53,148 14 0	.....	51 7 3	51 7 3	1,53,097 6 9	10,905 28	12,461 6
1881-82 ...	142,315 4	1,52,532 6 0	.....	10 4 0	10 4 0	1,52,522 2 0	11,179 36	13,105 2
1882-83 ...	141,481 23	1,51,449 4 0	.....	101 0 0	101 0 0	1,51,348 4 0	11,960 34	14,152 6
1883-84 ...	141,291 11	1,51,271 6 0	.....	43 8 0	43 8 0	1,51,227 14 0	12,139 35	14,303 0
1884-85 ...	143,534 3	1,53,762 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,53,762 0 0	9,845 39	11,830 6
1885-86 ...	144,379 14	1,54,506 0 0	.....	31 0 10	31 0 10	1,54,474 15 2	9,394 38	11,278 10
1886-87 ...	144,999 32	1,55,070 14 0	.....	58 12 2	58 12 2	1,55,012 1 10	8,805 26	10,727 14
Total ...	1,426,114 36	15,30,553 0 10	.....	347 13 5	347 13 5	15,30,205 3 5	101,167 1	1,19,720 10
Average ...	142,611 20	1,53,055 4 11	.....	34 12 7	34 12 7	1,53,020 8 4	10,116 28	11,972 1
1887-88 ...	145,819 30	1,56,170 2 0	.....	65 4 2	65 4 2	1,56,104 13 10	2,870 38	9,544 2
1888-89 ...	146,008 9	1,56,493 10 0	.....	59 12 2	59 12 2	1,56,433 13 10	7,662 11	9,213 10
Total ...	291,827 39	3,12,663 12 0	.....	125 0 4	125 0 4	3,12,538 11 8	10,533 9	18,757 12
Average ...	145,914 0	1,56,331 14 0	.....	62 8 2	62 8 2	1,56,269 5 10	5,266 24	9,371 14

Camp Rakhial, Taluka Daskroi, }
13th February 1890. }

IX M.

Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1857-58.

GOVERNMENT LAND. Realization from auction sale of grazing.	LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (IXA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IXA'M.			Balance outstanding at the close of year.
	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Total Assessment —Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
547 0 0	31,174 6	50,616 6 5	1,865 4 5	187,480 24	1,55,770 10 7	86,970 8 6	.....
1,175 9 0	31,713 38	50,847 4 6	1,611 4 2	187,488 21	2,48,661 3 10	70,660 0 7	.....
1,019 12 0	34,883 11	51,037 5 9	1,732 0 0	190,408 36	1,52,890 0 2	84,898 0 3	.....
918 0 0	31,789 6	52,835 10 5	5,647 0 0	164,994 5	2,41,092 0 7	90,707 3 2	.....
1,395 12 3	34,139 38	50,704 9 5	4,265 13 6	187,546 3	2,45,219 2 0	90,880 0 4	.....
4,656 1 3	163,500 19	2,56,041 4 6	15,121 6 1	917,918 9	10,43,633 1 2	4,24,115 12 10	.....
931 3 6	32,700 4	51,208 4 1	3,024 4 5	183,583 26	2,08,726 9 10	84,823 2 7	.....
1,722 12 0	32,250 17	31,261 7 0	2,383 9 8	166,012 4	1,75,689 8 11	72,889 5 0	.....
6,819 9 9	29,095 35	30,683 0 0	2,366 6 0	166,507 24	1,78,160 4 0	1,03,099 12 1	.....
5,519 14 5	29,082 5	30,650 0 0	2,496 3 8	164,663 32	1,75,951 10 0	1,10,346 8 1	.....
2,597 5 10	29,060 34	30,623 4 0	2,370 4 0	170,495 8	1,76,787 0 0	1,14,033 13 10	.....
4,222 14 6	38,977 23	30,575 12 0	2,365 10 0	178,698 18	1,81,216 8 0	1,29,271 4 6	.....
4,079 13 6	29,017 23	33,025 8 0	2,354 6 0	169,250 0	1,84,871 4 0	1,41,392 15 6	.....
4,177 13 2	31,526 10	33,657 4 0	5,767 6 0	172,282 6	1,84,963 8 0	1,48,091 3 2	.....
13,661 2 1	31,593 2	33,641 12 0	6,109 10 0	249,445 11	1,86,461 12 0	1,61,476 8 1	.....
5,035 14 11	31,514 17	35,219 0 0	6,117 11 0	178,497 8	1,94,768 4 0	1,61,168 13 11	.....
8,004 0 0	29,607 26	32,481 12 0	5,715 8 9	170,062 10	1,86,300 0 0	1,60,039 12 9	.....
56,441 4 2	311,725 32	3,21,723 11 0	38,048 11 1	1,785,934 1	18,25,169 10 11	13,01,750 0 11	.....
5,644 2 0	31,172 24	32,172 5 11	3,804 13 11	178,593 16	1,82,516 15 6	1,30,175 0 1	.....
7,846 7 0	31,429 16	34,224 4 0	6,098 0 0	177,460 38	1,95,178 4 0	1,66,305 11 11	.....
4,386 0 0	31,427 22	28,125 4 0	6,085 6 0	177,602 28	1,88,137 0 0	1,61,884 4 10	.....
4,316 1 3	31,417 38	34,184 4 0	6,165 13 0	177,826 22	1,93,589 8 0	1,61,803 11 0	.....
5,412 11 0	31,417 38	34,042 0 0	6,023 9 0	177,878 9	1,96,383 4 0	1,65,705 10 6	.....
1,800 12 0	31,496 0	34,304 7 0	6,232 9 0	177,891 12	1,96,166 15 0	1,59,923 14 6	.....
3,534 12 4	31,860 39	34,239 6 0	6,182 2 0	178,107 28	1,95,314 10 0	1,58,167 13 3	.....
7,720 8 6	31,920 5	34,304 6 0	6,211 13 0	178,109 32	1,95,323 10 0	1,59,895 6 8	.....
3,786 15 9	32,026 32	33,641 0 0	6,068 1 0	178,244 10	1,94,806 0 0	1,52,613 10 3	.....
3,905 6 11	32,069 14	33,686 8 0	6,072 5 0	179,211 1	1,95,955 4 0	1,52,516 10 7	.....
3,959 2 9	32,007 14	33,697 0 0	6,068 12 0	179,116 0	1,99,926 8 0	1,57,512 5 10	.....
46,668 13 6	317,073 18	3,34,448 7 0	61,208 6 0	1,781,448 20	19,50,780 15 0	15,96,329 3 4	.....
4,668 14 2	31,707 14	33,444 13 6	6,120 13 5	178,144 34	1,95,078 1 5	1,59,632 14 9	.....
2,768 5 6	32,829 0	33,935 14 0	6,160 5 0	181,637 5	1,96,392 11 0	1,57,872 2 2	.....
5,993 12 6	34,245 33	34,914 4 0	6,237 9 0	185,809 2	1,98,835 14 0	1,67,433 6 6	.....
2,116 3 0	34,107 25	34,897 4 0	6,237 7 0	186,137 7	1,99,194 0 0	1,62,968 9 0	.....
2,567 10 9	34,192 10	35,075 8 0	6,241 5 0	187,743 36	2,00,685 12 0	1,61,906 6 6	.....
3,945 1 9	34,203 0	35,075 8 0	6,241 5 0	187,698 0	2,00,713 0 0	1,62,708 8 9	.....
4,689 11 0	34,202 37	35,075 8 0	6,241 5 0	187,645 14	2,00,677 2 0	1,62,279 4 0	.....
5,103 12 3	34,202 37	35,075 8 0	6,241 5 0	187,634 3	2,00,649 14 0	1,62,572 15 3	.....
4,434 0 3	34,200 12	35,075 8 0	6,258 15 0	187,580 14	2,00,667 14 0	1,64,452 15 3	.....
4,569 12 1	33,857 14	34,940 4 0	6,208 9 0	187,631 26	2,00,724 14 0	1,65,253 4 3	.....
3,070 10 0	33,857 14	34,932 4 0	6,200 9 0	187,662 32	2,00,731 0 0	1,64,283 5 10	.....
39,259 0 1	339,897 22	3,48,997 6 0	62,266 10 0	1,867,179 19	19,99,271 1 0	16,31,730 13 6	.....
3,925 14 5	36,980 30	34,899 11 9	6,226 10 7	186,717 38	1,99,927 1 8	1,63,173 1 4	.....
4,103 13 0	33,860 32	34,936 8 0	6,201 2 0	182,551 20	2,00,650 12 0	1,66,409 12 10	.....
2,573 6 9	33,486 32	34,949 0 0	6,202 11 0	187,157 12	2,00,656 4 0	1,65,209 15 7	.....
6,677 3 9	67,347 24	69,685 8 0	12,403 13 0	369,708 32	4,01,307 0 0	3,31,619 12 5	.....
3,338 9 10	33,673 32	34,942 12 0	6,201 14 6	184,854 16	2,00,653 8 0	1,65,809 14 2	.....

T. R. FERNANDEZ,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarat.

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Maximum Water-rate of the Villages of the Viramgám Táluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Water-rate.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Water-rate.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	<i>Class I.</i>			<i>Class II—continued.</i>	
1	Viramgám	3 8 0	18	Sádra	1 12 0
2	Hansalpur Sareshvar ...	2 12 0	19	Vijhuváda	1 12 0
3	Valana	2 12 0	20	Jalisna	1 12 0
4	Soklai	2 0 0	21	Ogán	1 12 0
5	Rakhiána	2 0 0	22	Ghelda	1 5 0
6	Kakta	2 0 0	23	Dediásana	1 0 0
7	Mándal	2 0 0	24	Bhadána... ..	1 0 0
8	Rehemalpur	1 12 0	25	Boska	1 0 0
9	Junápádar	1 12 0	26	Kariála	1 0 0
10	Seher	1 6 0	27	Sarsávdí... ..	1 0 0
	<i>Class II.</i>		28	Kalianpur	1 0 0
1	Vasvelia	2 12 0	29	Kánkrávádi	1 0 0
2	Ucharpi	2 12 0	30	Nána Ubhda	1 0 0
3	Jakhváda... ..	2 12 0	31	Kunpur	1 0 0
4	Náni Kumád	2 0 0	32	Vichan	1 0 0
5	Tret	2 0 0	33	Detroj	1 0 0
6	Nadiána	2 0 0		<i>Class III.</i>	
7	Bhávda	2 0 0	1	Asalgám... ..	3 12 0
8	Khudád	2 0 0	2	Kumarkhán	3 0 0
9	Solgám	2 0 0	3	Sitápur	2 8 0
10	Dalod	2 0 0	4	Odhav	2 0 0
11	Vanpardí... ..	2 0 0	5	Hansalpur Bechráji ...	1 12 0
12	Náekpur	2 0 0	6	Sobhásan	1 12 0
13	Vasna Kunpur	2 0 0	7	Sakar	1 12 0
14	Moti Kumád	1 12 0	8	Kachral	1 8 0
15	Kadipur	1 12 0		<i>Class IV.</i>	
16	Melaj	1 12 0	1	Kaela	2 0 0
17	Mahamadpur	1 12 0	2	Shápu	2 0 0

Camp Rakhiál, Daskroi Táluka, }
13th February 1890.

T. B. FERNANDEZ,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Gujarát.

APPENDIX O.

No. 119 OF 1857.

To

J. W. HADOW, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Ahmedabad.

Camp Dholera, 30th December 1857.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward proposals, which I shall feel obliged by your submitting at your earliest convenience to Government through the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., with a view to their being carried into effect in the course of the present fair season, for the revision and settlement, according to the general principles of the revenue survey of this Presidency, of the prevailing methods of assessment in the whole of that portion of the pargana of Viramgam in your Collectorate which is now under direct or "khálsa" management. This consists of 77 "khálsa" villages and 1 tálukdári village under direct management, the names of which and their division into classes for the purposes of assessment will be mentioned hereinafter, and the village of Káela, a tálukdári village which will probably lapse within the next thirty years, will also be included prospectively in the same settlement.

2. A sketch of the history of Gujarát sufficiently full to account for the varieties of revenue management still prevalent in the Ahmedabad Collectorate was given in my letter to your address noted* in the margin, which contained proposals for the revision of assessment in the Dholka Pargana, and a recapitulation would but unnecessarily occupy the time of Government. I propose, therefore, in the present report to confine myself to tracing the effects of our own revenue management upon the district of Viramgam since it has been included in the zilla of Ahmedabad upon the constitution of the latter subsequently to the final subjugation of the power of the Peshwa in A. D. 1817.

3. An interesting report upon this district by Lieutenant (now Colonel) Melvill is contained in No. X of the printed Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, and its 6th paragraph, quoted below, gives the situation of the pargana and the number and denomination of its villages. The reason of the difference in number of the villages shown as khálsa in that report and the number now given is that formerly 2 of the present tálukdári villages (Runi and Runode) were considered khálsa, which would leave 73 of the present khálsa villages. By adding to these the 3 hamlets of Detroj, and Sutarki, a hamlet of Chorwarodra, which are now, and formerly were not, entered separately from the villages within the limits of which they were situated, we arrive at our present total of 77 khálsa villages in the pargana :—

*" 6. The Viramgam Pargana is bounded to the north by the Pattan Pargana; to the east by the Kari Pargana; to the south by the Dholka Pargana; and to the west by the small tributary States of Jhálávád, and by the Runn. It comprehends in all 164 villages; but from this number must be deducted the Pátri Jághír of 14 villages, leaving 150 villages under the immediate management of the Viramgam Kácheri. These again are divided into the Daskroi villages, 90, and the Chowal villages, 60, held by the Chowal Kolis. Of the Daskroi villages 75 are khálsa, or entirely and purely Government villages with talátis attached to them; 9 are kasbáti, or held upon the táluca tenure by the Musalmáns of the kasba; 4 are gameti or held upon the same tenure by Rájputs; and 2 are entirely alienated to private individuals. Perhaps these complicated divisions may be better understood from the following abstract :—

Khálsa or Government villages	...	...	...	75
Kasbáti villages	...	...	...	9
Gameti villages	...	...	...	4
Alienated villages	...	...	...	2
				—
		Total Daskroi villages	...	90
Chowal villages	...	...	...	60
Pátri Jághír	...	...	...	14
				—
				164"
				—

4. The following quotation from Lieutenant Melvill's report shows the general configuration of the district, and its general geological formation, which presents no marked features, appears to me to be the same as that of all land in the immediate neighbourhood of the Gulf of Cambay and the Runn of Cutch, an alluvial and diluvial tertiary, gradually raised up beyond its former level, and at a comparatively recent period covered by the sea. Facts tending to establish this theory have been already given in my report upon the Dholka Pargana :—

"46. The whole of the Viramgám Pargana, with the exception of a few sandy rises in the north-eastern quarter of the Chowals near the Kari Pargana, may be called a perfect level; but there is a gradual, though imperceptible, fall to the west and south, in the direction of the Null and the Runn. The aspect of the country is everywhere bare and bleak; upon the eastern frontier there is some thick jungle, but this is soon exchanged for wide tracts of long dank grass, and then for extensive salt wastes nearly destitute of vegetation. There are no running streams of any consequence to carry off superfluous water; and this, added to the very low situation, so nearly on a level with the sea, must contribute to render the climate insalubrious to an European constitution. The Chowal to the north-east is higher than the neighbourhood of Viramgám; it is better cultivated, and altogether the finest part of the pargana. To the south-west on the contrary perhaps no inhabited country can be much lower than the isthmus which divides the Runn from the Null: during heavy rain it is entirely overflowed, so that the peninsula is converted into an island; and if the rain be very heavy and continued, the water of the Runn ultimately discharges itself into the Null, and thence flows off into the Gulf of Cambay."

5. Only 50 of the villages of the Viramgám district were subjected to the operations of the former Gujarát Revenue Survey, as reported by Lieutenant Melvill. Of these 13 have not been measured or classified by the present survey establishments, on account of their being held on the tálukdári tenure by the kasbátis of Viramgám and others, Government not having yet decided the question of the plan of survey and settlement to be adopted for that class of villages. The records of the old survey, however, furnish us with valuable statistical data for the remaining 37 villages: a comparison of these returns of population, &c., with those now prepared, leads to very satisfactory conclusions relative to the past revenue management of the district, and enables me to propose the pitch of assessment to be adopted for the future with far greater confidence than I was able to feel in reporting upon the pargana of Dholka, the first district in Gujarát brought under the operation of the revised system.

6. As a whole the Viramgám Pargana has probably profited, more than any other district in Gujarát, by the establishment of firm and equitable British rule. During the disturbed times of the decline of the Mogal power and the equally disturbed period when the representatives of the Peshwa and Gáikwár alternately held the administration of the district, it was a prey to anarchy and misrule. The Koli Thákurás in the north-west obtained possession of the villages they now hold as tálukdárs in the Chowal during the decline of the Delhi Empire, and the Marátha power seems never to have been sufficiently firmly established to dispossess them: the proofs of the free-booting spirit under which the Thákurás gained their hold upon villages once khálsa or directly managed by the State still exist abundantly in the black mail from villages and fees for the protection of travellers on certain lines of road, which they receive from our own treasuries under the names of wol and wulawa. The constant disputes between the Desáis of Pátri and the kasbátis or Musalmáns of the kasba of Viramgám, and the want of one firm ruling head to keep in permanent check a population formed of such heterogeneous materials, the Marátha system apparently having always been to inflict occasionally a severe punishment for any gross outrage, led to that state of semi-desolation of the district from which it has but partially recovered during the thirty years it has been under British rule.

7. Mr. Jackson, then Collector of Ahmedabad in Samvat 1893 (A. D. 1836-37), undertook the revision of assessment, upon the principle of fixed money-payments per bigha of land at one of two sets of rates varying according to whether the individuals cultivating it had paid plough-tax in addition to a share of produce in grain or only the latter, in 38 villages in which that system has been in force since the subsequent year. In Samvat 1907 (A. D. 1850-51) a bighotí settlement was introduced by the orders of Government according to proposals for rates of assessment founded upon reports by pancháyats or local committees by Mr. Fawcett, and in 12 villages the bhágbatái system, or division of produce by

estimates made of the outturn of standing crops, still continues. For all these I have been able to procure almost perfect returns of assessment and realizations of revenue for thirty years, from Samvat 1883 (A.D. 1826-27); and as the returns for the 77th village, that of Mehmudpur, are very imperfect, on account of its having been deserted for many years, I propose to leave it out of the consideration, and found a few arguments in favour of new general rates of assessment upon the returns of the 76.

8. A reference to the statements appended to this letter will show that the increase in the cultivated area of Government lands in the whole district has been from about 62,700 bighás in Samvat 1883 (A.D. 1826-27) to 1,17,800 in Samvat 1912 (A.D. 1855-56), or not quite 88 per cent.

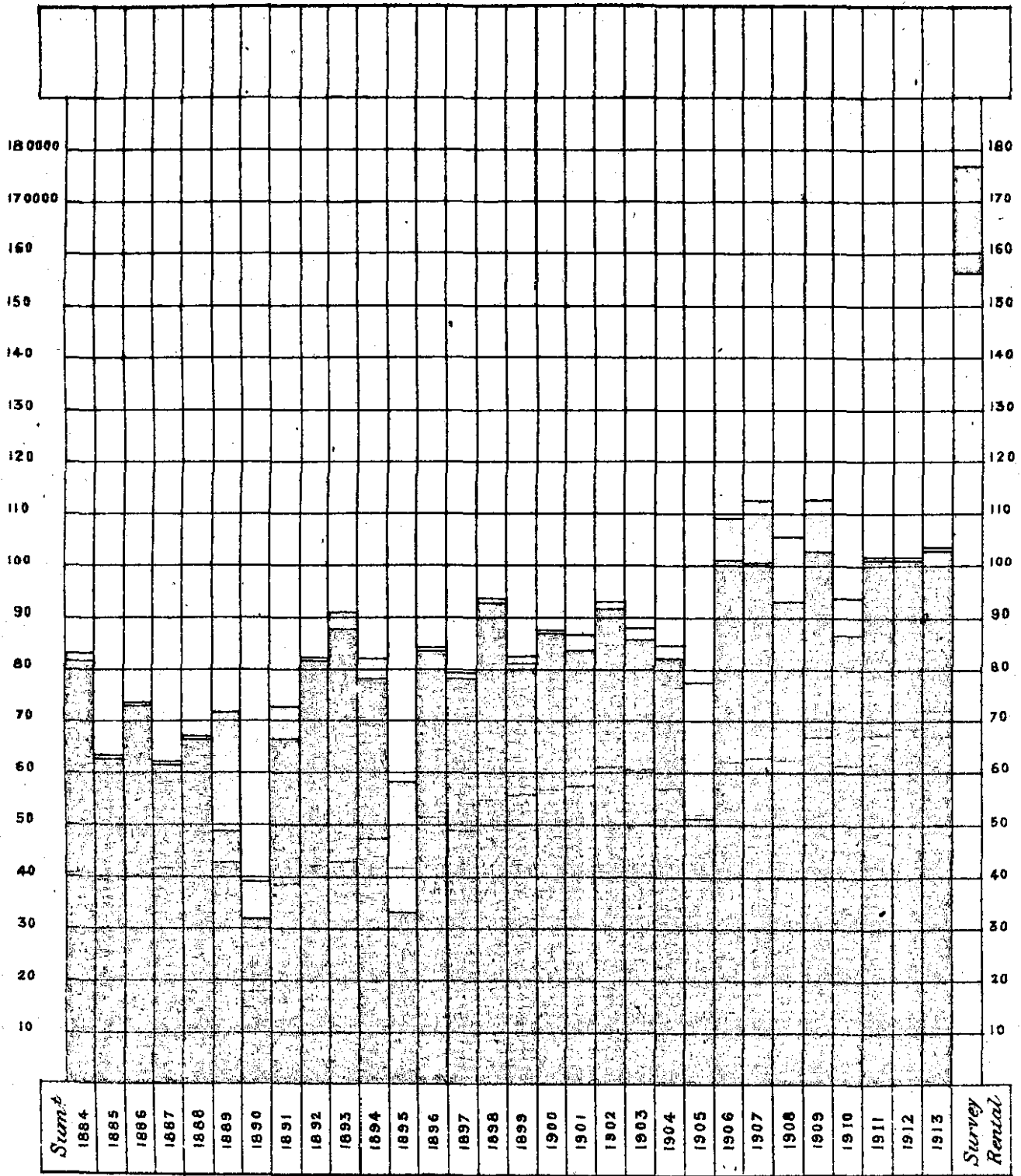
If we may judge of the increase of population in the whole pargana by that in the villages measured by the former Revenue Survey, with the population of which we have the means of comparing the present population from our own census of last year, it must have been about 52 per cent. These two facts abundantly bear out the statement of the greatly increased prosperity of the district since it came under British rule contained in the 6th paragraph above. No. I of the annexed diagrams will show at a glance the fluctuations in cultivation, assessment and revenue realizations in the whole 76 villages, and those of cultivation in alienated lands: it will be observed that the area of the latter has not increased in the same proportion as in the land assessed directly to the State, in which respect the pargana will bear a favourable comparison with that of Dholka. The average realizations of revenue were, as you will recollect, Rs. 3-15-4 per acre in dry-crop lands alone in the latter district, whereas the corresponding realizations for all lands in Viramgám have only been Rs. 1-8-1; the very rapid increase of population and general prosperity in Viramgám and their absence in Dholka have been the marked results, telling powerfully in favour of a light assessment.

9. These remarks are still further borne out by the statistics of the 38 villages settled by Mr. Jackson, illustrated in diagram No. II. In the eleven years in which these villages were managed on the bhágbatái system, the annual percentage of increase in cultivated area, when the realizations of revenue were on an average Rs. 1-7-6 per acre, was 2, 3, and in the nineteen subsequent years, in which the realizations have been Rs. 1-5-8 under the bighoti system, the average annual increase has been 3, 6. The general increase in cultivation of Government lands in these villages has been 115 per cent. in thirty years, and nearly 69 per cent. in nineteen years under a light land assessment. The population returns in 14 of these villages give an increase of about 44½ per cent. in thirty years.

10. Of the 26 villages settled in Samvat 1907 (A.D. 1850-51) the increase in population in 15 in thirty years has been about 40 per cent., but the increase in cultivation, owing probably to the average realizations per acre having been as high as Rs. 1-11-2 and the prevalence for so long a period of the bhágbatái system, only about 51 per cent. Although the average area under cultivation during the six years of the new settlement has been about 1,900 bighás in excess of that in the six previous years, the actual area in cultivation in the season of 1855-56 was less by 1,500 bighás than that of 1850-51, so that the average assessment of Rs. 1-11-2 per acre would appear to be too high. Diagram No. III refers to these villages.

11. Of the remaining 12 villages still managed according to the bhágbatái or division of produce system, which are scattered in different directions, the returns of six give an increase of about 28½ per cent. in the population in thirty years. If the town of Viramgám, however, be excluded from these, the increase is 95 per cent., so that no trustworthy arguments in favour of or against the system of revenue management prevalent in them can fairly be deduced: this is a matter of but little moment, as they are so few in number. The average realizations per acre have been within 8 pies of those in the 26 villages already mentioned, but the land from which this average is deduced is only calculated according to the usual estimated bighás. The fluctuations in assessment will be seen from diagram No. IV to have been very considerable, as usual in villages managed on the bhágbatái system.

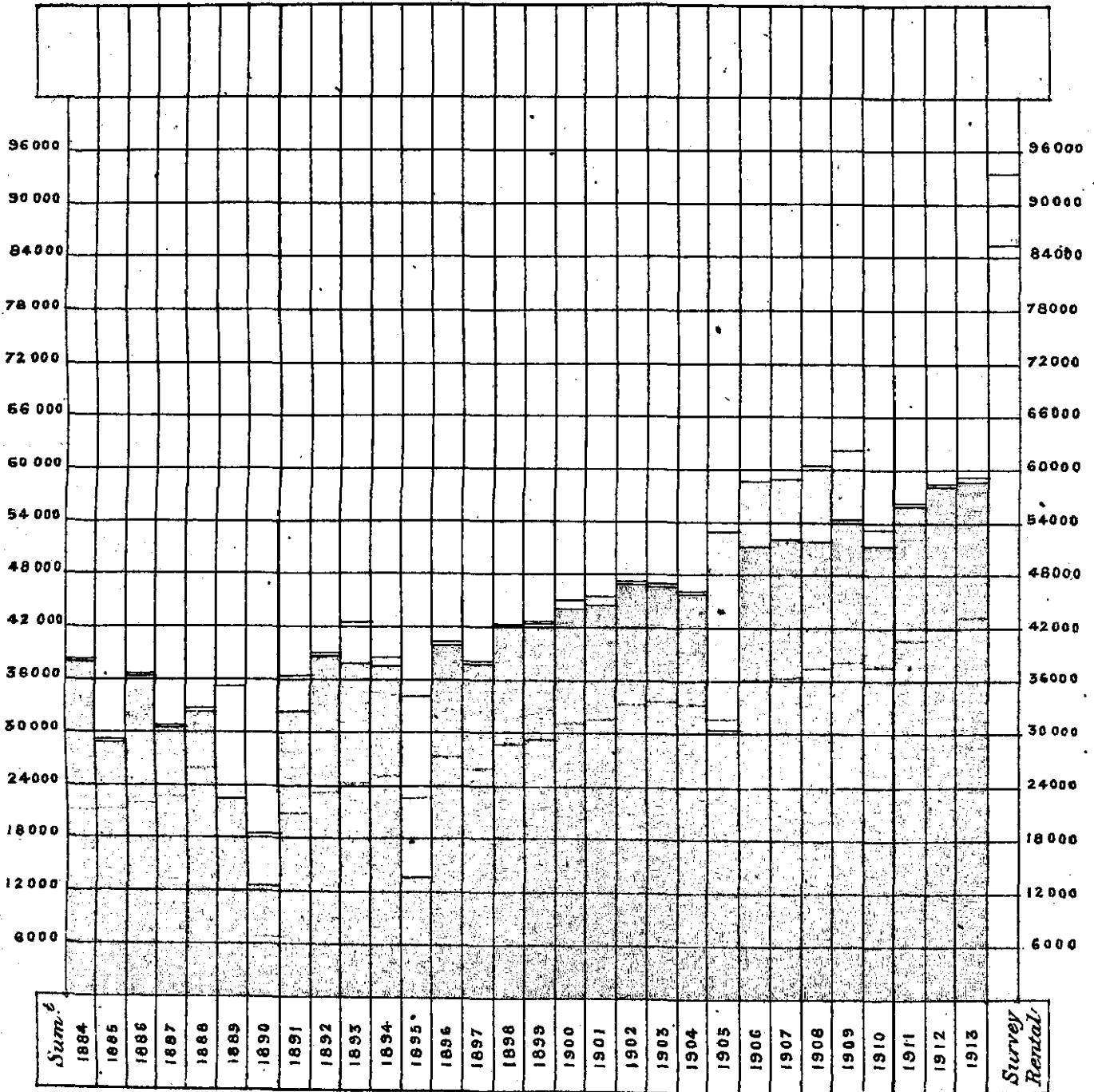
N^o I (76 Villages)



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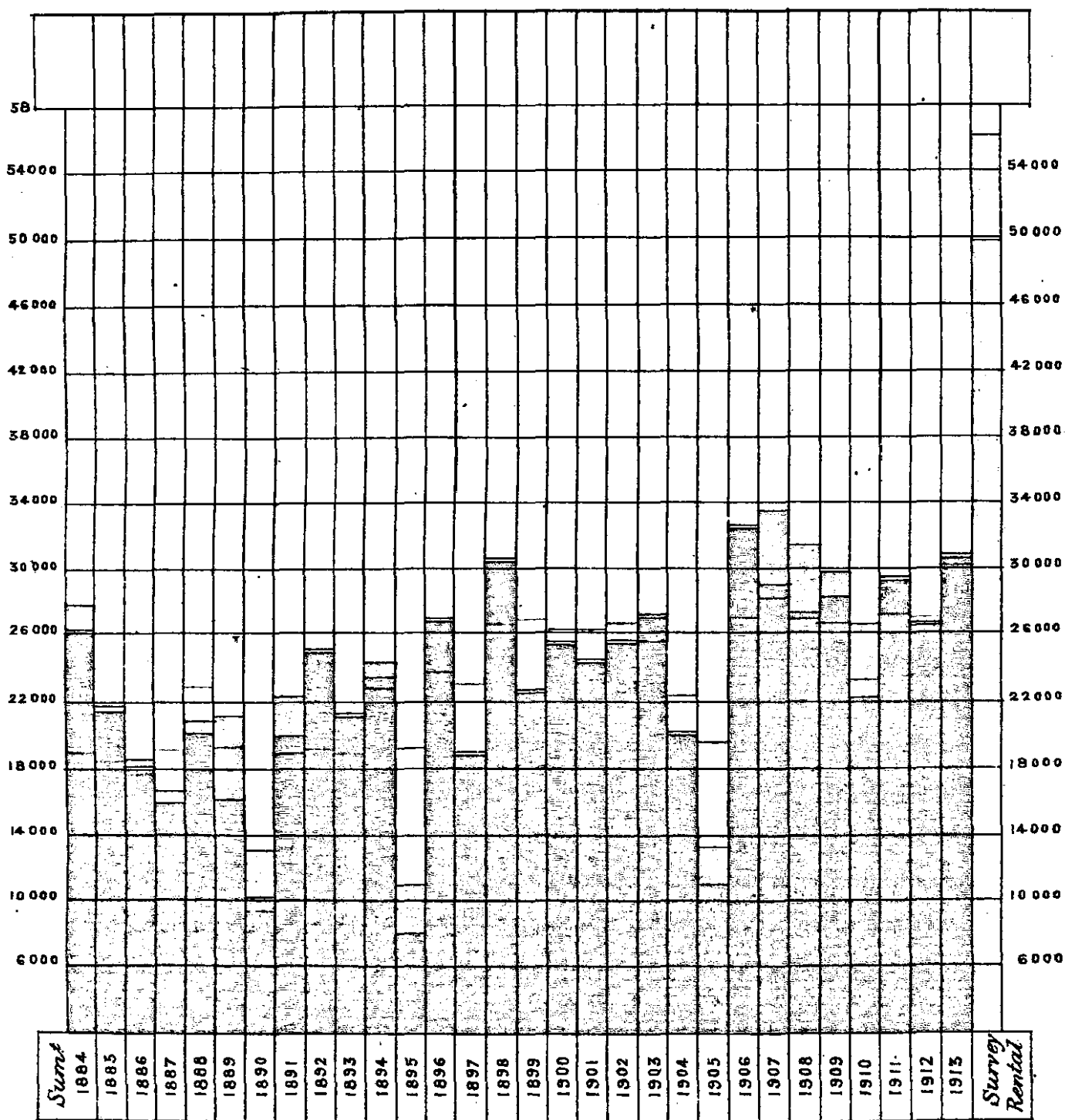
Drawn by L. A. Govt. Photographic Office, Poona 1889.

N^o II (38 Villages)



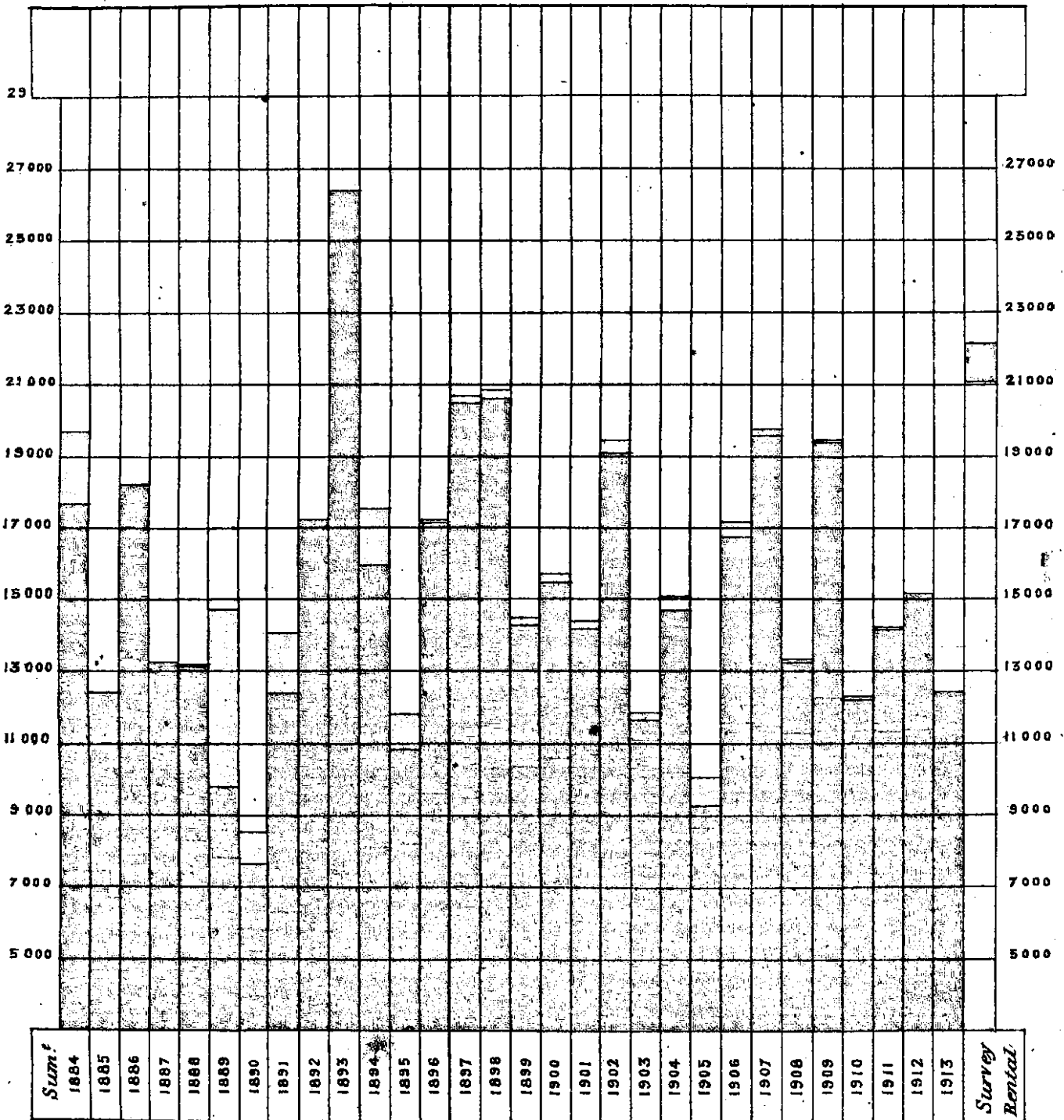
Drawn & Litho. Govt. Photodupco. Office, Poona 1889.

Nº III (26 Villages)



Drawn & Litho. Govt. Photodup. Office, Poona 1889.

N^o IV (12 Villages)



Drawn & Litho. Govt. Photodup. Office, Poona 1889.

12. Having thus traced the results of the former revenue management of the khálsa portion of the district, and shown the rapid increase in prosperity in those villages in which a light money assessment has been placed upon the land, I will now proceed to the details of the revision of assessment I would propose to make, with a view to bringing the whole 77 villages, or, including Leia and Káela, the whole 79, under the revenue survey system of this Presidency.

13. There are no variations in climate in the district sufficient to warrant any difference in the maximum rates of assessment in any particular portions of it I propose, therefore, to throw all but the village of Káela, which is situated on the borders of the Null, into four classes, according to their distance from several greater or smaller bazars for the disposal of their agricultural produce. The gradations in the rates will be best understood by a reference to a map of the district to ascertain the relative positions of the villages belonging to each class.

14. The principal market towns in the district are the kasba of Viramgám itself, Pátri and Mándul; but there are several large markets in the independent territories bordering on it to which the inhabitants of the outlying villages, such as Uchurpi, Dántisuna, Geria and Sakur, can resort. The markets for the produce of some of the villages in the southern and south-eastern portion of the district are the same as those for that of some of the northerly and north-westerly villages of Dholka on which they border, and you will find, by a reference to the map, that the rates of assessment I have to propose for the former merge into those of the latter district at the point of contact.

15. The maximum rate of assessment on dry-crop lands adopted in the 1st class of the Dholka villages was, as you will recollect, Rs. 2-4-0 per acre, graduated down in the 4th class of villages, several of which adjoin those of Viramgám, to Rs. 1-8. In consideration, however, of the very great quantity of waste land of good quality in Viramgám, about 72,500 acres, that merely awaits an equitable assessment and increase of population to be brought under cultivation and the lower value of agricultural produce that generally rules in Viramgám as will be shown from the annexed list of average prices in the two markets for the last few years when compared with its value in Dholka, I would propose a maximum rate of Rs. 2 per acre in dry-crop soils in the 1st class of villages in the former district, and a reduction of 4 annas in each of the other classes below the maximum of that next higher to it, as follows:—

1st class maximum dry-crop soil rate, Rs. 2-0 per acre—12 villages.

I. Viramgám.	V. Walána.	IX. Dumána.
II. Hásulpur Sareshwur.	VI. Kokta.	X. Mándul.
III. Rehmulpur.	VII. Nilki.	XI. Navágám.
IV. Sokláí.	VIII. Junápádar.	XII. Rakháná.
	XIII. Ser.	

2nd class maximum dry-crop soil rate, Rs. 1-12-0 per acre—37 villages.

XIV. Náni Kumád.	XXVI. Khurad.	XXXVIII. Solgaun.
XV. Moti Kumád.	XXVII. Kadipore.	XXXIX. Sádra.
XVI. Kaliána.	XXVIII. Sursáwuri.	XL. Dalode.
XVII. Dhákri.	XXIX. Meluj.	XLI. Kunpur.
XVIII. Deriásun.	XXX. Meh mudpur.	XLII. Wásna Kunpur.
XIX. Tret.	XXXI. Jukwára.	XLIII. Vijuvára.
XX. Bhudana.	XXXII. Kallánpur.	XLIV. Wurmor.
XXI. Juksi.	XXXIII. Wuswelía.	XLV. Wunpurdi.
XXII. Boska.	XXXIV. Kákráwáli.	XLVI. Jálisuna.
XXIII. Kurreála.	XXXV. Nána Ubhra.	XLVII. Vichun.
XXIV. Nuddiána.	XXXVI. Ribri.	XLVIII. Náekpur.
XXV. Bháwura.	XXXVII. Dedasuna	XLIX. Uchurpi.
	L. Leia.	

3rd class maximum dry-crop soil rate, Rs. 1-8-0 per acre—24 villages.

LI. Dántisuna.	LVIII. Márosuná.	LXVI. Sutárki.
LII. Sitápore.	LIX. Indurpara.	LXVII. Khetásur.
LIII. Kachrole.	LX. Sobhásun.	LXVIII. Ogan.
LIV. Hásulpore Bechurá- ji.	LXI. Ghelra.	LXIX. Jolápore.
LV. Oduv.	LXII. Udej.	LXX. Usulgaum.
LVI. Detroj.	LXIII. Chorwudodra.	LXXI. Kumurkhán.
LVII. Náthpura.	LXIV. Dedur.	LXXII. Sakur.
	LXV. Nárunpur.	LXXIII. Geria
	LXXIV. Khárághora.	

4th class maximum dry-crop soil rate, Rs. 1-4-0 per acre—4 villages.

LXXV. Uníálli.
LXXVI. Jhámp.

LXXVII. Upardul.
LXXVIII. Wunália.

For the village of Káela, which is similarly situated to Meni and the 5th class of the Dholka villages, I would propose a maximum rate on dry-crop lands of 1 rupee per acre only. As already mentioned, however, the settlement will not be carried into effect in this village for the present.

16. The effect of the adoption of these maximum rates of assessment upon the lands of the 1st class of villages mentioned above will be, according to the average classification of soils in them, to bring the average assessment to about Rs. 1-5 the acre, a reduction of a little more than half an anna or 3 per cent. only below the rates realized from the lands of the 38 villages included in Mr. Jackson's settlement. This reduction is no more than is necessary to meet the lower value of agricultural produce now ruling than that of twenty years ago, and is only one-twelfth of the average reduction that was found necessary in the neighbouring district of Dholka. The present average rate is an actual increase of $28\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. when compared with the average rates imposed by Mr. Jackson's settlement upon lands held by the inferior classes of cultivators, who on account of their liability to perform certain services and according to native custom were taxed more lightly than Kunbis and others, who were supposed to be able to till their lands properly. In the 4th class of villages the adoption of a maximum of Rs. 1-4 will bring the average assessment to about As. 8-9 per acre, and those of the intermediate classes of villages will range between that and the average assessment of the 1st class shown above.

17. The reasons assigned in my report upon the revision of assessment in the Dholka Pargána for keeping the land assessment separate from the water rates in rice lands apply with equal force to Viramgám. Rice cultivation in the latter district is not carried out to any great extent, and is of the same description as that in Dholka, the water being derived from tanks or embankments thrown up to form a head of water from the surface drainage of the country. Its success, therefore, entirely depends upon the annual fall of rain, and I propose to establish the rule, already carried out in Dholka, that in years when the monsoon fails only the dry-crop rates in rice lands shall be levied, and the water rates, which will be shown distinctly in each survey field, remitted. The maximum water rate per acre for the whole district I propose to fix at Rs. 5-8, or half a rupee lower than the maximum in Dholka: the rates for different villages will vary according to the quality of the water supply in each, the lower land assessments providing for greater distance from markets for the produce of the villages of the lower classes.

18. The water in the wells in the district under report is also very liable to turn brackish, so that there are comparatively but few permanent wells in it. The higher varieties of irrigated produce, as sugarcane, vegetable and garden crops, are almost unknown, and wheat and barley from "kutchá" or unbricked wells are almost the only species of irrigated crops raised. It will, therefore, be impossible to fix a permanent assessment on any land as bágáyat or garden land, and I would propose to fix a maximum rate of Rs. 8 per koss or water bag in permanent, and of Rs. 5 in "kutchá", wells, to be levied in addition to the assessment fixed on the land whenever water is used to raise an irrigated crop of any species from the above-mentioned descriptions of wells respectively, without reference to the quantity of land irrigated. Lower rates will be fixed in some villages than in others on a consideration of the depth of the water below the surface and other local circumstances.

19. The average realizations of revenue for the ten years ending with Samvat 1912 (A.D. 1855-56) from the whole of the villages now proposed for settlement, except Leia, amounted to Rs. 90,174-6-10, whereas the revenue for last year would, if the lands under cultivation had been assessed at the rates proposed above, have amounted, on dry-crop lands alone, to about Rs. 85,884. To this would be added the extra value of water rates in lands irrigated from tanks and wells, so that the loss of revenue under the new system from the first will not amount probably to more than Rs. 5,000 or 6,000, as the land

revenue of the district for last year, Samvat 1913 (A.D. 1856-57), amounted to Rs. 1,03,619-9-1 under the old system of revenue management. The ample margin of waste lands fit for cultivation still left in the pargana, which is in reality not properly represented by the 72,500 acres given above, as a large quantity of land now covered with thick jungle, but of good quality, has been recorded in the survey books as unarable, on account of the difficulty of accurate classification of soils in the large numbers which have been formed in several scantily peopled villages according to the plan proposed by Captain Wingate in his report on the survey and assessment of Khándesh, fully warrants the assumption that this diminution of receipts even will be but very temporary, and the ultimate result will be the increase of the proceeds of the district to a point far beyond their present limit.

20. The large tracts of waste land in the Viramgám Pargana are used by numbers of professional graziers from a great distance, and the manner in which grazing tax is levied is just as loose as that already shown in Dholka. I have the honour to solicit the sanction of higher authority to my introducing experimentally into the Viramgám district the following method of levying a grazing tax, modified from that now being tried in Dholka in such a manner as to avoid as much as possible the chance of fraud on the part of non-resident graziers:—

1. Resident graziers to pay at the rate of 1 pie a month for every small animal, i.e., goats and sheep, and 9 pies a month for every large animal, including every other species of cattle.

2. Non-resident graziers to pay at the rate of 1 anna for every small and 6 annas for every large animal, as defined above, whatever the length of time they may remain in a village. This payment to be made in advance, or the whole of the animals will be liable to be impounded under the recent Act relating to stray cattle.

3. Cattle of cultivators grazing in their own village in charge of their own servants or others employed for that purpose only to be exempt from grazing tax.

21. The commutation of cesses and fluctuating quit-rents in alienated lands in the district into permanent assessments I propose to carry out on the same general principles as those adopted in the Dholka Pargana. As these, however, do not vary with the caste of the cultivator, &c., as in the latter district, the settlement will be a comparatively simple matter.

22. I have the honour to request the usual guarantee of Government for the permanency of the rates upon land now proposed for thirty years. The general pitch of the assessment is slightly lower than that in the neighbouring district of Dholka, which has now been fairly tested and found to answer, and I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending that the guarantee for the Viramgám Pargana should commence from the present year Samvat 1914 (A.D. 1857-58).

23. I propose commencing the settlement of Viramgám, according to the above-mentioned rates, as soon as the papers are prepared in my office, in anticipation of the orders of Government. The measurement of internal shares of survey fields necessary for apportioning the survey assessments upon the lands of the occupants is now being carried out.

24. With reference to the periods at which the instalments of revenue under the revised system are to become due, I will do myself the honour to report, after local enquiry, in reporting on the actual results of the introduction of the settlement.

I have the honour, &c.,
 (Signed) A. ROGERS,
 Settlement Officer in Gujarát.

Statement showing the Revenue, Realizations, &c., from the Khālsa Villages of the Viramgām Pargana,

No.	Samvat.	Anno Domini.	Assessed Bighās under Assessment.			Realizations.			Revenue derived from Cesses exclusive of Sāyar Vera.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount of Remissions granted.
			Estimated Bighās.	Bighoti and Bhagbatāi Bighās.	Total Bighās.	Amount assessed on estimated Bighās.	Revenue derived from Bighoti and Bhagbatāi Lands.	Total.			
1	1883	1826-27	9,620 10 0	58,074 14 0	62,695 4 0	5,006 9 4	63,976 8 7	68,983 1 11	16,032 14 10	85,016 0 9	13 16 5
2	1884	1827-28	11,185 5 0	57,186 10 17	68,322 1 17	5,948 5 0	61,413 8 4	67,301 13 4	17,078 2 5	84,484 16 9	1,996 6 10
3	1885	1828-29	11,460 10 0	56,394 7 9	67,850 17 9	6,474 2 4	39,930 10 2	46,404 12 6	17,072 1 11	63,476 14 5	39 14 2
4	1886	1829-30	12,630 15 0	55,776 13 2	68,407 8 2	6,797 14 2	49,832 8 2	56,630 1 4	16,399 5 7	73,029 6 11	522 15 9
5	1887	1830-31	12,836 0 0	58,042 8 11	72,578 8 11	7,065 18 11	37,670 10 0	44,736 7 11	16,327 8 4	61,063 11 8	437 7 11
6	1888	1831-32	15,833 0 0	66,537 18 44	82,440 18 44	7,535 18 7	42,896 5 9	50,432 8 4	16,566 9 1	67,298 12 5	580 0 11
7	1889	1832-33	14,878 15 0	59,346 6 15	74,225 1 15	7,418 11 8	47,390 9 0	54,704 4 8	16,559 1 6	71,353 6 2	22,574 13 4
8	1890	1833-34	4,440 5 0	26,567 8 12	31,007 13 12	5,951 5 5	17,369 5 10	23,810 11 8	16,039 7 8	39,849 2 11	9,827 11 7
9	1891	1834-35	11,724 5 0	54,965 8 5	66,689 11 5	5,651 13 8	51,360 6 0	57,032 3 8	15,873 18 8	72,406 0 11	6,850 5 9
10	1892	1835-36	13,283 5 0	59,101 8 19	72,383 8 19	6,495 1 2	58,596 15 2	65,092 0 4	16,274 5 2	81,366 5 5	18 15 5
11	1893	1836-37	13,690 0 0	60,599 18 15	74,289 18 15	6,767 10 4	66,784 11 4	73,552 5 8	16,604 11 1	90,157 0 9	3,570 12 9
12	1894	1837-38	6,379 13 6	74,340 15 7	80,720 13 13	2,561 1 8	70,679 10 8	73,240 11 11	8,133 4 10	81,404 0 9	4,069 9 4
13	1895	1838-39	8,850 16 1	67,611 4 19	72,962 1 0	2,552 8 8	46,260 1 10	48,813 10 8	8,320 0 2	57,133 10 8	24,223 14 3
14	1896	1839-40	6,800 18 8	80,885 5 1	87,686 8 9	2,603 1 5	74,583 14 0	77,136 15 5	8,248 12 2	85,385 11 7	777 11 1
15	1897	1840-41	6,427 11 18	77,848 19 7	84,276 11 5	2,794 0 4	68,395 8 6	71,189 9 0	8,401 2 10	79,590 11 10	1,114 8 1
16	1898	1841-42	7,175 10 18	86,455 12 12	93,631 2 10	3,010 6 4	81,797 4 9	84,807 11 1	9,275 1 7	94,082 12 8	360 9 0
17	1899	1842-43	7,222 14 1	88,267 6 5	95,489 0 6	3,079 5 11	68,739 10 8	71,809 0 7	9,188 5 6	81,037 6 1	189 11 2
18	1900	1843-44	7,302 3 4	91,143 11 10	98,450 14 14	3,128 16 0	74,194 15 1	77,323 14 1	9,617 15 6	86,941 13 6	687 5 11
19	1901	1844-45	7,548 18 12	91,947 0 17	99,495 19 9	3,157 1 5	72,329 1 11	75,486 13 5	9,599 8 8	85,086 8 1	1,907 6 1
20	1902	1845-46	7,863 10 2	95,298 0 19	103,161 11 1	3,288 9 10	79,930 4 8	83,235 14 1	9,336 5 9	92,778 8 10	695 12 1
21	1903	1846-47	7,361 12 18	94,882 8 17	102,244 1 10	3,292 8 5	74,639 8 2	77,981 11 7	9,391 6 8	87,373 1 3	1,600 1 1
22	1904	1847-48	7,157 1 15	90,783 15 4	97,920 16 19	3,137 6 0	70,219 8 7	73,365 14 7	9,977 14 7	82,343 13 2	1,110 8 7
23	1905	1848-49	5,562 8 12	84,031 17 7	89,594 5 19	2,718 0 8	65,385 10 11	68,098 11 7	8,731 5 2	76,830 0 9	25,748 5 0
24	1906	1849-50	7,671 8 11	100,997 5 19	108,668 9 10	3,048 2 11	86,712 12 3	89,760 15 1	9,078 14 5	1,08,837 13 6	7,851 13 4
25	1907	1850-51	1,618 13 10	108,339 14 11	109,958 8 1	467 7 5	1,08,198 9 5	1,08,066 0 10	4,239 12 6	1,12,955 13 4	12,103 2 0
26	1908	1851-52	1,653 18 2	107,815 18 16	109,469 16 18	496 4 11	1,00,375 5 9	1,00,301 10 8	4,073 8 6	1,04,945 8 2	17,759 13 8
27	1909	1852-53	1,786 6 11	111,209 16 18	112,996 8 9	492 15 5	1,07,623 0 4	1,08,116 15 9	4,126 14 7	1,12,242 14 4	9,571 12 3
28	1910	1853-54	1,752 9 10	104,738 5 9	106,515 14 19	491 6 5	87,942 6 8	88,483 12 8	4,054 14 9	92,488 11 5	6,117 11 0
29	1911	1854-55	1,805 8 7	113,782 19 18	115,388 8 3	465 4 5	93,877 0 11	96,342 5 4	3,957 13 11	1,00,700 3 3	63 0 7
30	1912	1855-56	1,865 19 16	116,126 19 19	117,792 19 15	457 18 5	95,744 15 4	96,202 12 9	3,983 1 1	1,00,185 13 10	22 9 5
Total			232,160 8 17	2,395,050 2 24	2,627,210 10 19	1,12,364 12 10	20,77,371 7 7	21,89,735 4 5	3,21,966 14 4	25,11,408 2 9	1,57,498 2 6

No.	Samvat.	Anno Domini.	GOVERNMENT LANDS—continued.							ALTERNATE		
			Revenue derived from Waste Lands, Fruit-trees, Firewood, Grass, &c.				Total Government Land and the Amount of Revenue.			Rent-free Lands.		
			Lands arable.	Lands unarable.	Total uncultivated.	On account of Fruit-trees, Firewood, Grass, &c.	Total of Columns 6 and 29.	Total of Columns 10 and 30.	Total Bighās.	Uncultivated Bighās.	Bighās under cultivation.	
1			27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
			A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	
2	1883	1826-27	44,028 13 5	165,681 12 0	209,710 4 5	199 11 5	272,405 8 5	85,215 12 2	47,033 10 0	25,490 15 0	21,542 15 0	
3	1884	1827-28	45,190 19 13	164,658 11 10	209,858 11 8	513 3 6	278,180 13 5	84,948 3 3	46,010 10 0	24,855 5 0	21,325 8 0	
4	1885	1828-29	49,031 0 0	161,271 9 10	210,303 5 16	726 14 5	278,184 3 5	84,202 12 10	46,007 0 0	24,933 13 5	21,078 6 15	
5	1886	1829-30	51,631 5 18	159,756 9 6	211,387 15 8	378 10 9	279,795 3 5	79,404 1 8	47,109 10 0	24,822 15 0	22,486 16 0	
6	1887	1830-31	51,103 6 3	168,020 8 6	207,123 14 14	688 8 10	279,702 3 5	61,380 4 1	47,163 0 0	23,202 10 0	23,960 10 0	
7	1888	1831-32	47,711 12 54	150,091 17 15	197,783 10 10	298 9 2	280,184 8 5	67,927 5 7	47,266 0 0	21,509 0 0	26,447 0 0	
8	1889	1832-33	58,598 4 15	147,300 11 15	205,898 16 10	687 8 5	280,123 18 5	72,040 14 7	47,272 0 0	23,308 5 0	23,873 15 0	
9	1890	1833-34	102,929 13 8	146,128 11 5	249,058 4 18	303 8 3	280,065 18 5	40,163 11 2	47,248 10 0	39,307 18 0	7,538 14 0	
10	1891	1834-35	70,049 15 5	143,201 11 16	213,341 7 0	595 10 1	280,030 18 5	78,021 11 0	47,280 10 0	26,400 5 0	20,880 5 0	
11	1892	1835-36	67,372 13 11	140,313 15 15	207,686 9 6	496 10 3	280,069 18 5	81,562 15 9	47,270 10 0	284,796 10 0	23,474 0 0	
12	1893	1836-37	66,405 8 15	139,347 15 15	205,752 19 10	575 6 7	280,042 18 5	90,732 7 4	47,301 10 0	22,475 5 0	24,826 8 0	
13	1894	1837-38	222,288 8 4	43,542 16 7	265,831 4 11	702 8 0	846,551 13 4	82,106 8 9	62,246 5 15	34,857 13 17	27,388 11 18	
14	1895	1838-39	230,804 14 0	83,805 9 11	314,610 3 11	521 1 5	337,892 4 11	57,654 12 1	61,984 9 12	36,084 7 8	26,900 2 5	
15	1896	1839-40	217,902 7 1	82,248 6 5	300,150 13 6	809 6 0	337,838 16 15	68,195 1 7	62,079 1 12	32,487 18 0	29,002 8 12	
16	1897	1840-41	220,013 4 7	83,428 1 17	303,441 5 4	600 11 9	337,712 17 0	80,091 7 7	62,085 6 2	32,173 18 11	29,911 9 11	
17	1898	1841-42	204,403 14 15	82,424 18 13	286,828 13 8	912 15 0	330,639 16 18	95,055 11 8	61,370 1 8	29,237 16 11	32,132 4 11	
18	1899	1842-43	202,822 5 19	82,647 9 3	285,469 15 2	1,159 0 0	330,665 15 8	82,106 6 1	61,369 13 4	27,689 18 17	33,673 14 7	
19	1900	1843-44	199,515 14 17	82,663 14 8	282,149 9 0	956 8 8	330,100 8 14	87,896 1 0	61,278 0 3	27,318 12 9	33,959 7 14	
20	1901	1844-45	195,559 6 7	82,808 13 18	278,367 0 5	825 9 0	330,862 19 14	85,911 15 1	61,209 15 18	27,314 8 8	33,995 7 10	
21	1902	1845-46	195,371 7 9	82,552 13 0	277,924 0 9	1,609 6 6	331,045 11 10	94,381 10 4	61,256 1 5	26,273 18 9	34,982 7 16	
22	1903	1846-47	196,240 18 5	82,516 8 10	278,756 6 15	1,035 14 10	331,010 8 6	84,359 0 1	61,385 2 4	26,232 12 6	33,152 10 3	
23	1904	1847-48	201,756 0 6	81,281 3 12	283,037 3 18	1,928 13 0	330,958 0 17	84,358 10 2	61,377 19 11	26,719 18 0	32,818 1 11	
24	1905	1848-49	211,489 7 0	81,213 3 7	292,702 10 7	2,106 5 8	332,230 16 6	79,936 6 5	60,501 11 5	31,271 15 4	29,229 16 1	
25	1906	1849-50	192,488 11 18	81,191 18 7	273,680 5 5	1,772 14 4	332,298 14 15	1,10,610 11 10	60, 0 0 6	260,907 12 11	34,406 7 15	
26	1907	1850-51	192,301 5 2	80,126 9 13	272,427 14 15	2,410 14 6	332,236 2 16	1,15,308 11 10	60,516 12 5	26,570 0 13	34,246 11 12	
27	1908	1851-52	191,734 4 0	81,131 19 4	272,866 3 4	2,049 4 9	332,336 0 2	1,06,084 7 11	60,466 0 19	24,936 1 12	35,531 13 7	
28	1909	1852-53	182,226 2 5	81,128 9 4	263,354 11 9	2,008 0 1	332,348 14 18	1,14,850 14 5	60,454 0 8	23,569 12 8	36,884 4 1	
29	1910	1853-54	194,825 19 5	81,087 9 4	275,913 8 9	1,768 14 10	332,429 8 8	94,257 10 3	60,432 4 1	26,489 2 3	33,943 1 18	
30	1911	1854-55	185,955 7 1	81,085 13 4	267,041 0 5	2,322 1 0	332,429 8 8	1,02,622 4 8	60,448 12 0	23,546 8 5	36,907 8 15	
31	1912	1855-56	183,579 5 8	81,082 8 4	264,661 3 12	1,481 8 4	332,454 8 7	1,01,617 6 2	70,420 12 1	34,354 6 7	36,086 6	

Ahmedabad Collectorate, from Samvat 1883 (A. D. 1826-27) to Samvat 1913 (A. D. 1856-57).

LANDS.

Detailed Statement on account of Government Land.

Amount after deduction of Remissions.	Total Amount realized.	Balance unrealized on all accounts.	Detailed Statement on account of Government Land.												
			Dry-crop Land.				Rice Land.				Garden Land.				
			Total Bighas.	Estimated Bighas.	Bighoti and Bhagbatál Bighas.	Revenue derived from Bighoti and Bhagbatál Lands.	Total Bighas.	Estimated Bighas.	Bighoti and Bhagbatál Bighas.	Revenue derived from Bighoti and Bhagbatál Lands.	Total Bighas.	Estimated Bighas.	Bighoti and Bhagbatál Bighas.	Revenue derived from Bighoti and Bhagbatál Lands.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.													
85,002 1 4	84,694 3 0	307 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82,438 8 11	82,409 15 0	28 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63,483 0 3	63,419 6 4	18 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72,508 7 2	72,474 12 9	31 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,656 3 4	60,630 5 3	25 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66,718 11 6	66,690 1 0	58 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48,478 8 10	48,478 8 10	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39,222 7 4	39,190 6 0	42 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65,555 11 2	65,547 11 2	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81,352 6 1	81,351 7 11	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59,598 4 0	59,598 4 0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77,343 7 5	77,325 8 8	17 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,909 12 5	32,909 12 5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,608 0 6	84,584 12 0	28 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78,478 8 9	78,358 9 11	17 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98,722 3 8	98,691 14 1	80 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80,847 10 11	80,805 13 8	41 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86,254 7 11	86,219 0 6	15 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,179 0 1	83,100 1 7	78 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92,077 7 9	92,055 15 7	20 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86,723 0 2	85,868 8 7	54 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61,324 9 7	61,097 2 0	277 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51,081 11 9	51,050 10 8	31 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,00,980 0 2	1,00,947 4 8	38 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,00,852 11 4	1,00,816 15 4	35 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92,175 5 6	92,175 5 6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,02,871 0 11	1,02,871 0 11	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86,371 0 5	86,371 0 5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,00,237 2 8	1,00,237 2 8	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,00,118 4 5	1,00,118 4 5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,63,910 0 3	22,52,044 0 11	1,205 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LAND AND ITS REVENUE.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS AND THE AMOUNT OF REVENUE DERIVED.

Lands paying Government Dues and the Amount realized.				Total Alienated portion.			TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS AND THE AMOUNT OF REVENUE DERIVED.			
Total Bighas.	Bighas not under cultivation.	Bighas cultivated.	Total Amount levied in the lump for Quit-rant, Savdala and other Causes.	Total Bighas.	Bighas uncultivated.	Bighas under cultivation.	Total of Columns 31 and 40.	Total of Columns 29 and 41.	Total of Columns 5 and 42.	Total of Columns 32 and 39.
35	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
11,791 10 0	6,532 7 0	5,199 3 0	2,051 11 7	58,755 0 0	32,023 2 0	26,731 18 0	331,160 8 5	241,738 6 5	80,427 2 0	87,267 7 9
11,581 10 0	6,648 7 0	4,893 3 0	1,997 5 8	53,502 0 0	31,373 12 0	27,218 8 0	336,772 13 5	241,232 8 8	95,540 9 17	86,945 8 6
11,581 10 0	6,825 10 0	4,7 6 0	1,843 3 3	53,538 10 0	31,709 8 5	26,919 4 15	336,772 13 5	242,102 9 1	94,670 4 7	86,048 0 1
11,585 10 0	6,915 8 0	4,670 5 0	1,732 1 4	56,695 0 0	31,338 0 0	27,157 0 0	338,460 8 5	243,925 16 3	95,564 8 2	75,136 3 0
11,581 10 0	6,846 10 0	4,736 0 0	1,825 4 9	58,794 10 0	30,048 0 0	28,716 10 0	338,466 13 8	247,171 14 14	101,294 18 11	68,005 8 10
11,595 10 0	6,965 10 0	4,821 0 0	1,812 4 8	66,842 10 0	27,474 10 0	31,368 0 0	339,026 18 5	245,218 0 4	118,808 18 44	69,739 10 8
11,631 10 0	6,949 15 0	4,681 15 0	1,699 8 4	58,903 10 0	30,348 0 0	28,555 10 0	339,097 8 5	246,048 16 10	102,780 11 15	78,740 4 11
11,594 10 0	6,978 8 9	4,821 7 0	1,568 5 11	58,841 0 0	30,580 19 0	5,260 1 0	339,998 18 5	249,639 8 18	39,267 14 12	41,720 1 1
11,594 10 0	6,907 0 6	4,687 10 0	1,775 1 11	58,875 0 0	33,307 5 0	25,567 15 0	338,905 18 5	246,648 12 0	92,257 6 5	74,776 12 11
11,565 10 0	6,738 10 0	4,837 0 0	1,897 8 11	58,836 0 0	30,625 0 0	28,311 0 0	338,905 18 5	248,211 9 6	100,694 8 19	83,760 8 8
11,561 10 0	6,546 5 0	5,15 5 0	1,716 5 5	58,856 0 0	30,011 10 0	30,011 10 0	338,895 18 5	248,764 9 10	104,131 8 15	78,740 4 11
15,001 8 12	11,322 1 17	4,979 6 15	2,019 13 1	78,247 14 7	46,179 15 14	32,067 18 13	424,789 12 11	312,011 0 5	112,738 12 6	84,126 5 10
15,642 9 6	11,201 19 7	4,440 9 19	1,877 4 4	77,628 18 19	46,236 6 15	31,340 12 4	415,259 3 10	310,956 10 6	104,802 13 4	59,532 0 5
15,650 8 14	10,603 8 13	5,046 15 1	2,161 8 0	77,720 5 6	45,071 6 13	34,648 18 13	415,557 8 1	293,221 10 19	122,335 2 2	89,566 9 7
15,647 4 4	10,548 10 3	5,098 8 1	1,990 9 2	77,732 10 6	42,732 12 14	35,009 17 12	415,445 7 15	296,158 18 18	119,336 6 17	82,082 0 9
15,778 11 10	10,180 17 19	5,587 18 11	2,235 1 7	77,148 12 18	39,428 14 16	37,719 18 2	407,809 9 16	276,457 8 4	131,551 1 12	97,290 13 3
15,773 1 4	9,895 19 9	5,674 1 15	2,213 15 5	77,148 14 8	37,568 18 6	39,555 16 2	407,808 9 16	272,756 13 8	135,051 18 8	84,410 5 6
15,630 5 19	9,655 15 1	5,074 10 18	2,295 0 11	76,908 6 2	36,974 7 10	39,483 18 12	407,808 9 16	269,428 16 11	138,384 13 6	90,193 1 11
15,636 4 4	9,350 15 3	5,785 8 19	2,127 5 0	76,946 0 2	37,165 3 12	39,780 16 9	407,808 9 16	269,532 8 18	139,276 16 18	88,039 4 1
15,602 1 2	9,325 12 13	5,676 8 8	2,321 3 2	76,8 8 2 6	36,190 6 2	4,056 16 4	407,843 13 8	264,123 6 11	143,320 7 5	98,702 13 6
15,590 13 2	9,307 16 2	5,682 17 0	2,417 9 7	76,875 15 11	38,140 8 8	38,335 7 3	407,966 8 16	266,966 15 8	141,079 8 13	90,776 9 0
15,690 13 2	10,270 1 3	5,302 10 17	2,298 15 6	76,923 13 14	38,999 19 18	37,938 13 0	407,866 13 10	272,027 3 11	135,859 9 19	86,657 9 8
15,616 10 19	10,363 0 2	5,103 10 11	2,088 10 10	76,118 2 4	41,624 15 14	34,302 6 15	408,304 18 10	284,327 5 18	123,977 12 17	81,025 1 3
15,608 2 10	10,136 10 0	5,381 12 19	2,431 1 11	76,012 3 15	36,224 2 11	36,788 1 4	408,310 18 10	269,554 7 18	148,456 10 14	1,13,941 13 9
15,508 3 9	9,925 2 7	5,583 1 9	3,078 3 9	76,010 4 4	36,974 18 3	34,814 1 4	408,310 18 10	258,622 17 15	149,683 0 15	1,18,442 13 7
15,508 3 9	9,875 19 12	5,6 9 8 17	3,018 11 2	75,962 8 12	35,061 9 17	39,829 12 14	408,310 18 10	257,480 4 8	150,630 14 2	1,10,008 3 2
15,508 3 9	9,491 13 15	6,018 9 14	3,010 10 4	75,881 15 2	35,829 11 11	42,900 13 15	408,310 18 10	252,414 1 6	156,896 17 4	1,17,861 8 9
15,449 11 1	9,380 0 8	6,089 1 13	2,82 12 6	75,881 15 2	35,829 11 11	42,900 13 15	408,310 18 10	251,743 0 0	156,567 19 10	97,140 6 8
15,438 3 2	9,639 0 17	5,762 2 5	2,822 14 11	75,881 15 2	35,205 4 2	42,676 11 0	408,310 18 10	250,244 4 7	146,064 14 8	1,05,606 3 3
15,438 8 2	9,612 16 17	5,825 6 5	2,875 12 10	75,858 16 3	38,997 3 4	41,961 11 19	408,313 8 10	248,658 11 16	169,654 11 14	1,04,493 3 0
424,008 7 8	270,067 19 0	153,936 8 8	66,043 15 3	3,104,206 1 18	1,083,696 12 4	10,18,700 0 14	115,07,927 9 18	7,832,016 9 44	36,45,911 0 134	26,10,370 0 8

(Signed) A. ROGERS,
Settlement Officer, Gujarat.

*Ahmedabad Collector's Office,
3rd February 1858.*

Submitted for the consideration and orders of Government.

2. The khálsa portion of the district, into the whole of which Mr. Rogers proposes to introduce at once the revision of assessment and the settlement according to the general principles of the Revenue Survey, consists, as will be observed, of 77 villages.

3. Besides the khálsa villages, Mr. Rogers contemplates, as will be observed, extending the settlement prospectively to the
Kaela, Leia. tálukdári villages named in the margin.

4. The first of these, situated at the southern extremity of the district on the border of the Null, is at present under the management of Bái Sáheb, widow of Sher Miya Bada-Miya, Tálukdár, but Mr. Rogers anticipates its lapse within the next thirty years, which is the reason he includes it in the settlement. The jamábandi is now annually settled on the data procurable, which, as in all tálukdári villages the rentals of which have to be periodically or annually adjusted, is extremely imperfect and unsatisfactory.

5. As regards the second, a reference was made to the Revenue Commissioner by this Department in February 1854, No. 126, to which no reply has as yet been received.

6. One of the 77 villages, named Mehmudpur, was given on lease in 1847-48 to Meheta Dalsukrák Nathurám* for fifteen years. The
* Inhabitant of Virangám. lease will, therefore, expire in 1861-62. No difficulty, however, need be anticipated in immediately introducing the settlement into this village, as provision is made in one of the clauses for the substitution, if considered necessary at any time, of the bighoti rates in place of the bhágbatái, and in another for cancelling the lease in the event of any opposition to the measure on the part of the lessee; it would be right to give the usual premonition to the tálukdár, and this will be suggested to Mr. Rogers.

7. It is proposed (*vide* paragraph 15) to throw the whole of the villages, excepting Kaela, into 4 classes according to their distances from the market towns to which the cultivators resort for the sale of their produce, with maximum dry-soil rates for each class ranging from Rs. 2 for the 1st to Re. 1-4-0 for the 4th. The reduction for the 3 classes being at the rate of 4 annas for each below the maximum of that next higher to it.

8. The average assessment for the 4 classes will range (paragraph 16) from Rs. 1-5-0 to As. 8-9 per acre; for Kaela a maximum rate on the dry-crop lands of Re. 1 per acre is proposed.

9. The maximum water rate per acre for rice lands, the cultivator of which is dependent on irrigation from tanks as in the Dholka District, is fixed at Rs. 5-8-0, which is half a rupee lower than the maximum in Dholka—the rates varying according to the quality of the water supply in each (paragraph 17). The object of keeping the dry crop distinct from the water rate has been already explained in the reports on Dholka, and does not require to be again noticed.

10. It will be observed that the old bighoti rates had been introduced into
38 villages bighoti introduced in 1837-38.
26 do. do. 1850-51.
13 do. bhágbatái system. 64 out of the 77 villages, and that the bhágbatái system prevails in the other villages. The change in the system appears from what Mr. Rogers states, paragraph 7 to 12, to have contributed in a marked degree to the prosperity of the district since the establishment of British rule; the substitution of a light money assessment having been followed by increase of population and extended cultivation.

11. The introduction of the proposed settlement will result, as might be expected, in a diminution of receipts for the first year or two, amounting, Mr. Rogers calculates, paragraph 19, to about Rs. 6,000, which is a trifling amount compared with the heavy loss of revenue which has resulted from the revision of the assessment in Dholka.

12. The rates—dry-crop and water—proposed by Mr. Rogers appear, as far as the Collector can judge, to be equitable; and as the settlement is based on principles which have been approved by Government and have had a fair trial and been found to answer with Dholka districts, the Collector would respectfully beg to recommend their adoption at once.

13. If an experiment should be considered necessary, the Collector would beg to suggest that the duration of the trial be not extended beyond two years. With all the data now before him Mr. Rogers will, the Collector doubts not, be in a position by that time to submit his final report on the working of the settlement and other matters which may remain to be disposed of.

14. The method of levying a grazing tax from resident and non-resident graziers and the rates proposed might, the Collector is of opinion, be sanctioned experimentally. If the Collector is not mistaken, the task of ascertaining who are resident and who non-resident graziers will be found to be one of considerable difficulty, and impose much extra labour on those of the establishments on whom the duty will devolve of determining the rates and settling who should pay and who should be exempt.

(Signed) J. W. HADOW,
Collector.

3rd February 1858.

No. 2287 OF 1858.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

*Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Camp Mátherán, 23rd November 1858.*

Submitted, and the propositions made by Mr. Rogers as regards dry-crop lands in the 77 khálsa and one tálukdári (Káela) villages of the Viramgám Pargana and acquiesced in by the Collector, recommended for sanction.

2. The tálukdári village of Leia should be excluded from the settlement at present, Government having in their Resolution No. 3455, dated 19th October 1858, ordered its restoration to the original lessee or tálukdár, and paragraph 3 of their subsequent Resolution No. 3538, dated 25th idem, decides that detailed survey and assessment shall not be introduced into tálukdári villages during the currency of a lease, without the consent of the occupants.

3. Paragraphs 3 and 6 of Mr. Rogers' letter contain statistical information of the Viramgám Pargana. Paragraphs 7 and 12 give an abstract of the measures adopted on two occasions for the substitution of an equitable mode of assessment for the complicated system formerly prevailing, and the benefits resulting therefrom. 12 of the khálsa villages alone remained under the bhágbatái or division of produce system at the time the revision was carried out by Mr. Rogers.

4. The data which formed the basis of the new assessment as regards dry crop are described by Mr. Rogers in paragraphs 13 to 16, and the subject calls for no particular observation from the Revenue Commissioner.

5. The financial result of the new settlement may be considered tolerably satisfactory, but the data given are not sufficient to form a contrast in all its bearings. It is to be hoped that the large extent of waste lands in the pargana will soon be brought under cultivation, which will, it may be expected, make up for the sacrifice of revenue which it has been deemed expedient to make in this pargana, and perhaps go some way in making up for the reductions in the Dholka Pargana also.

6. Mr. Rogers' paragraphs 17 and 18 regard water rates, and in a subsequent communication he further explains the rate he has laid down as follows :—

" 2. The rule laid down for the grant of remissions in rice lands in the Dholka Pargana in those years in which rice crops cannot be grown in consequence of a failure of the monsoon is that they are to be granted in case only one-third (or less) of the area usually watered from any particular source is cultivated with rice in any particular year on account of a failure of rain, on the area not cultivated, but that when two-thirds are cultivated with rice and one-third not, the latter is not to receive remission, as it is to be presumed that the water-supply that sufficed for two-thirds would suffice for the remaining one-third if the cultivators choose to take advantage of it."

This subject is, however, treated of in paragraph 8 of Government letter No. 3341, dated 12th ultimo, on the assessment of Dholka.

7. The subject of the grazing tax was also disposed of in paragraph 9 of the same letter. Mr. Rogers has been requested to turn his attention to these points, and to submit a full report in conformity with the views therein propounded.

Vide Mr. Rogers' letter No. 172, dated 10th November 1858.

8. Paragraph 21 of Mr. Rogers' report relates to the commutation of cesses, &c., on alienated lands, which subject Government have decided in Government Resolution No. 3636, dated 29th ultimo, paragraph 4, shall be referred to the Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.

9. Four diagrams relative to the proposed settlement accompany Mr. Rogers' report.

(Signed) E. G. FAWCETT,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 2288 OF 1858.

*Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Camp Mátherán, 23rd November 1858.*

True copy forwarded to the Collector of Ahmedabad with reference to his memorandum No. 847, dated 20th July 1858.

2. Paragraph 2 to be attended to.
3. The report required in paragraph 6 to be obtained and submitted with the Collector's own views.
4. Duplicate copies of the diagrams requested for record in this office.

(Signed) E. G. FAWCETT,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 1350 OF 1858.

*Ahmedabad, Collector's Office,
30th November 1858.*

Forwarded to Mr. A. Rogers, Settlement Officer, whose attention is requested to paragraph 2.

Mr. Rogers is requested to be so good as to favour the Collector with duplicate copies of the diagrams for transmission to the Revenue Commissioner.

(Signed) J. W. HADOW,
Collector, Ahmedabad.

No. 91 of 1859.

To

J. W. HADOW, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Ahmedabad.

Surat, 11th July 1859.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 119, dated 30th December 1857, I have the honour to report the results of the introduction of the revised rates of assessment proposed in that letter into the 76 villages of the Viramgám Pargana. I have to apologise for not forwarding this report sooner: the delay that has occurred arose in the first instance from the dilatoriness of the late Mámlatdár of the district in preparing the necessary papers, and subsequently from the whole of my time having been taken up with the settlement of Jetalpur and other work.

2. Leaving out of consideration for the present the items of revenue derived from waste lands, firewood, fruit trees, &c., as not affected in the year under report by the introduction of the new system, the general result of the charge has been an enhancement of the Government demands by Rs. 8,809-12-10 and a reduction of Rs. 34,122-13-4, leaving a net decrease of Rs. 25,313-0-6 on the year in the items of rent from Government lands, water rates and quit rents from alienated lands.

3. The details of the settlement in alienated lands, which gives a net increase for the year of Rs. 682-6-1, will be separately reported on.

4. The net reduction under the revised rates in the 77 villages, exclusive of Leia, in Government lands was Rs. 25,628-7-0. This is equal to about 22½ per cent. on the whole, the demands of Government for the year under the old system amounting to Rs. 1,16,196-7-0, and under the new to Rs. 90,568-0-0. The average of the previous ten years' collections in the same number of villages having been Rs. 90,174-6-10, as shown in the 19th paragraph of my letter already mentioned, the Government demands under the new system are in excess of that average by Rs. 393-9-2.

5. In these figures the actual rates levied have been taken, for the sake of comparison, with the average of ten years' collections. The full rates of assessment, if imposed on the whole 77 villages, would have given an increase of revenue for the year under the old system of Rs. 10,819-8-10, of which Rs. 9,337-2-5 would have been in 34 out of the 38 villages settled by Mr. Jackson, and Rs. 148-6-5 in 10 out of the 16 settled in Samvat 1907 (A.D. 1850-51).

6. The actual decrease in the revenue for the year in the three several classes of villages for which diagrams were submitted with my assessment report has been 17·7, 25·3, and 30·1 per cent.

7. The gross revenue for the year, in so far as the revised system could be made applicable in the district, was, inclusive of quit-rents from alienated lands, &c., Rs. 98,695-8-8. Out of this had to be granted remissions to the amount of Rs. 8,690-4-1 made up of Rs. 8,645-12-4 by which the new rentals from various causes exceeded the old, and Rs. 44-7-9 on account of injury to crops, leaving a net realizable revenue of Rs. 90,005-4-7.

8. Of the net realizable revenue there were collected up to the 31st July Rs. 86,840-14-5, leaving outstanding on the 1st August Rs. 3,164-6-2. Of this balance Rs. 1,027-2-2 were on account of Government land and Rs. 2,137-4-0 on account of alienated land. The arrears were owing to the late period of the year at which the papers were received from the district authorities, and there remained at the end of February, since which time I have received no reports, only Rs. 853-6-7, of which Rs. 514-13-9 were for Government lands and the remainder for alienated.

9. The good effect of the reduction of assessment has at once manifested itself. There were under cultivation in the year of settlement 79,963 acres 15 gunthás assessed at Rs. 89,749-0-6 exclusive of water rates. In the current year,

Samvat 1915 (A.D. 1858-59) the annual settlement accounts as yet only partly made up give a cultivated area of 1,01,491 acres 12 gunthás assessed at Rs. 1,07,328, being an increase in a single year of 21,527 acres 37 gunthás assessed at Rs. 17,578-10-0, or nearly 27 per cent. in excess of the cultivated area as it stood when the revised rates were introduced. There is no doubt that the increase hereafter will also be proportionately rapid. A good deal of immigration from the neighbouring districts, especially Kari, has already taken place, and it only needs the encouragement of granting a share in the patelship of several villages at present inhabited entirely by Kolis to Kunbis to induce more and more. I propose referring to this point in reporting on the revision of the village expenses in the district which I have now under consideration.

10. A good deal of dissatisfaction with the pitch of the new assessment was expressed by the inhabitants of a few of the small villages in the neighbourhood of Mándul mostly inhabited by Kolis, who had hitherto paid the lower rates of assessment imposed by Mr. Jackson. I have not the least doubt, however, in my own mind, that the time has arrived for abandoning a policy which was probably the only safe one in the days before our rule had been properly consolidated in the country, and the turbulent tribes had to be brought over to the industrious habits of cultivators at the cost of the sacrifice of the principle that the proportion of the surplus produce of the soil to be contributed towards the support of the State by all cultivators should, *ceteris paribus*, be the same. In several of the villages I allude to, the lowness of the assessment has allowed the Kolis to grow enough grain for their support with the least possible exertion, and they have taken to keeping large numbers of cattle: they have prevented competition by other cultivators by the threat of grazing down their crops if they attempted to cultivate in their villages, the condition of which has consequently never improved. The increase under the new system is not sufficient to impede cultivation, and the returns of the present year actually show an increase in the cultivated area in all of them.

11. I have not found it necessary to depart in any part of the district from the plan laid down in the Joint Report for collecting the revenue by four equal instalments in the year.

12. The report on the annual settlement of the revenue of the district for the current year will be furnished as soon as possible after the close of the year, and will, I hope, enable Government without hesitation to guarantee the permanency of the settlement for the usual term of thirty years, so as to ensure the progressive increase of the revenue, which bids fair already to make up for the large reduction lately effected in the adjacent district of Dholka.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. ROGERS,
Settlement Officer.

No. 48 of 1860.

FROM

A. ROGERS, ESQUIRE,
Settlement Officer in Gujarát;

TO

G. NORMAN, ESQUIRE,
Second Assistant Collector in charge, Ahmedabad.

Camp Asaroowa, 6th February 1860.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of higher authority, the following report on the result of the first year's experimental settlement of the khálsa villages of the Viramgám Pargana according to the revised rates of

assessment proposed in my letter No. 119 dated 30th December 1857. The season under report is that of A. D. 1858-59, or Samvat 1915.

2. The gross revenue of the year under report as compared with that of the preceding year is as follows :—

	Produce of Government lands, water rates, &c.			Quit-rents on alienated lands.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Samvat 1914 (A. D. 1857-58) ...	94,200	3	3	3,530	4	0	97,730	7	3
Samvat 1915 (A. D. 1858-59) ...	1,17,760	9	11	3,546	12	0	1,21,307	5	11

The gross increase on revenue derived from Government lands, &c., for the year is Rs. 23,560-6-8, and on that from alienated lands Rs. 16-8-0.

3. Of the former item the sum of Rs. 17,479-12-0 has arisen from new land brought under cultivation, or small portions of waste included in survey numbers now paid for as cultivated to the extent of 19,157 acres 3 gunthás, the area brought under assessment in the former year having been 79,024 acres 7 gunthás, and that in the year under report 98,181 acres 10 gunthás. The remainder of the increase, Rs. 6,080-10-8, from lands sold by auction for grass, brick-kilns, grazing tax, fruit trees, &c., is partly accidental, and affords no criterion by which to judge of the effect of the new settlements.

4. The net realizable revenue and remissions of the two years are as follows :—

	Gross Revenue.			Remissions.			Net realizable Revenue.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
A. D. 1857-58	97,730	7	3	8,594	9	11	89,135	13	4
A. D. 1858-59	1,21,307	5	11	4,200	4	0	1,17,107	1	11

There is thus an increase in the net realizable revenue of Rs. 27,971-4-7, and a decrease in remissions of Rs. 4,394-5-11. This does not, however, show the true state of the case as regards remissions, for of the sum put down for 1857-58 only Rs. 44-7-9 were real remissions granted on account of loss of crops, &c., and the remainder nominal remissions of the excess under the survey settlement over what would have been demanded according to the old system of revenue management. Of the remissions for 1858-59, Rs. 2,524-4-0 were granted on account of the failure of the monsoon preventing the cultivation of rice crops, according to the system carried out in Dholka, of deducting the separate water rates mentioned in paragraph 17 of my letter No. 119 of 1857 already quoted. The remainder was mostly on account of the assessment of waste numbers encroached upon, or only partly cultivated through ignorance of the survey rules on the part of the cultivators, of which the full assessments had been debited to them.

5. The realizations up to the 31st July of the two years are contrasted as follows :—

	Net realizable Revenue.			Collected up to 31st July.			Outstanding on 1st August.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
A. D. 1857-58	89,135	13	4	85,971	7	2	3,164	6	2
A. D. 1858-59	1,17,107	1	11	1,12,324	15	3	4,782	2	8

6. The late Mámíatdár of the district having forwarded a statement of the outstanding balances which contained properly detailed reasons for such a large amount being left outstanding, I sent him an order, on the 27th October last, to submit an amended statement, but as this has not yet been received I have determined to delay this report no longer. The new assessments of the Virangám Pargana are exceedingly light, and if proper attention had been paid to the subject no balances on account of land revenue ought to have remained at all. I must here beg to point out that the share of supervision in the settled districts that falls to them and me respectively in those districts of which I may fix the revenue for the year, does not appear to be rightly understood by the revenue authorities of the Collectorate generally. With other duties to perform in many different parts of the country I cannot be responsible for the due collection of revenue in particular districts, and I have, therefore, the honour to request that you will have the goodness to impress upon your Assistants in revenue charge of districts, in future, that I cannot be answerable for the correct preparation of the annual revenue papers, except in so far as to enable me to fix the amount to be collected and the sums to be remitted, and that the supervision of all other details of revenue management belongs to the Collector's Department.

7. The preceding figures contain the returns for the 77 khálsa villages. They will agree with those for A.D. 1857-58 contained in paragraphs 7 and 8 of my letter No. 91, dated 11th July last, after the addition of the following amounts under their respective heads for the tálukdári village of Leia :—

Gross Revenue.			Remissions.			Net Revenue			Collections.			Balance on the 1st August.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
965	1	5	95	10	2	869	7	3	869	7	3	.....	

The corresponding figures for the year under report are as follows :—

Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1,370	1	0	16	8	0	1,353	9	0	1,353	9	0	.....	

8. In the whole of the 78 villages settled, the first year's trial shows an increase in cultivation of 19,539 acres 36 gunthás, and in revenue (net realizable) of Rs. 28,455-6-4.

This extension having taken place in a comparatively unfavourable season, the fall of rain not having been sufficient for the cultivation of rice crops in many villages, proves beyond a doubt that it is to be attributed to the revision of assessment, and I have no doubt that the current more favourable season will show a much greater advance.

9. The net revenue from Government lands and water rates in the year under report as contrasted with the average realizations of the ten years preceding that of the settlement is as follows : these are exclusively of Leia :—

Net Revenue for 1858-59.			Ten years' realizations.			Increase.			Per cent.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Per cent.		
1,17,107	1	11	90,174	6	10	26,932	11	1	29.8		

10. The rise in value of all agricultural produce within the last two years, since the date of my letter No. 119 of 1857, has been, as you are aware, very remarkable. The prices of all the ordinary descriptions of produce are now nearly double what they were three years ago. This rise I believe to be to some extent permanent : the resources of the country are being developed, and its general wealth is doubtlessly increasing. At all events I think we may safely calculate that prices will not again fall to the level which they had reached when my rates of assessment were proposed, and I therefore hesitate to recommend the granting of a guarantee for the permanence of these rates for the usual period of thirty years. It would be unadvisable, however, to leave the question entirely in an unsettled state, and it would be as well, perhaps, to guarantee the present rates for some shorter period, say for ten or fifteen years, the cultivators being clearly given to understand that, at any revision of assess-

ment that might be carried out at the expiration of the guaranteed period, the benefit of all improvements would be left with them, and the rate of their lands would be revised only with reference to their present circumstances.

11. The instalments I propose for the two classes of villages in this district are as follows :—

Kharif or early.—1st January—15th February—1st April—15th May.

Rabi or late.—1st February—15th March—1st May—15th June.

Government on the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner have lately ordered the instalments for kharif villages in the Gogha Pargana to commence from the 15th December; but as the cultivators of Virangám are generally poor, and their jowári and bajri crops would not generally be disposed of before the 1st January, I do not think it would be advisable to fix the first instalment at an earlier date in this district.

12. The manner of disposing of the waste lands of the district will be considered in conjunction with that of Dholka and other districts, and need not be further adverted to in this letter.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) A. ROGERS,
Settlement Officer in Gujarát.

No. 374 of 1860.

*Ahmedabad Collector's Camp,
Modása, 9th March 1860.*

Submitted to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., with the recommendation that the proposals contained in paragraph 9 be taken into consideration, and the requisite sanction obtained.

(Signed) A. ROGERS,
Acting Collector.

No. 1389 of 1860.

Poona, 27th June 1860.

Submitted for the instructions of Government with reference to Mr. Fawcett's memorandum No. 2287, dated 23rd November 1858.

2. The Revenue Commissioner, N. D., is of opinion that with the present high prices and the prospect of the increased value of land, the Virangám District might have borne a higher assessment, but considering the great extent of waste land and the restless habits of a great portion of the population he is of opinion that Mr. Rogers' rates of assessment of Government land should be sanctioned, and the usual guarantee given. But with regard to partially alienated lands, His Excellency in Council should await the report of the Revenue Commissioner for Alienation before confirming Mr. Rogers' proceedings.

3. The result of the rates is satisfactory, as is shown by the revenue realized in the last three years. The figures given below are exclusive of talukdári rentals :—

				Rs.	s.	p.
1857-58 ...	...	...	...	89,135	13	4
1858-59 ...	...	...	...	1,17,107	1	11
1859-60 ...	...	...	...	1,31,742	6	1

4 The plan adopted by Mr. Rogers for the realization of revenue from the waste land for policy purposes was reported on in my letter No. 424, dated 13th February 1860, and under the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 906, dated 6th March following, will be discontinued.

5. Mr. Rogers having been appointed Collector of Ahmedabad will be able to carry out the views expressed in his 5th paragraph.

6. Mr. Rogers in his 9th paragraph suggests that the rates should be guaranteed for a shorter period than thirty years. The Government have, however, in their Resolution No. 954, dated 9th March 1860, on the assessment of the Erandol Táluka in Khándesh, refused to depart from the course hitherto followed in this respect.

7. The Revenue Commissioner, N. D., will hereafter address Government on the subject of the period suitable in Gujarát for the instalments of revenue.

(Signed) S. MANSFIELD,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 3133.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st September 1866.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 2287, dated 23rd November 1858—Submitting a report from the Settlement Officer in Gujarát, and a communication from the Collector of Ahmedabad regarding the revision of assessment in the Virangám Pargana.

Further memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1389, dated 27th June 1860, with accompaniments, on the same subject.

RESOLUTION.—This report has been mislaid, and hence the great delay that has occurred in disposing of it.

2. *Pro-formâ* sanction may now be given to the rates, which have been in force for many years past.

(Signed) J. KING,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 546 of 1890.

Ahmedabad, 3rd March 1890.

Forwarded to the Survey Commissioner.

2. This is an exceedingly interesting report. It shows clearly how the imposition of a moderate and equable rate of assessment, coupled with the development of the country by the extension of improved means of communication in a district, can, during a single generation, more than double the area of cultivation and the revenue derived from it by Government. Let it be recollected that the táluka is largely populated by a most turbulent and thriftless race who to this day levy customary black mail from traders at the gates of Virangám, and that compared with other parts of the district the soil is poor, and the results described in this report are little short of marvellous. The figures of sales and mortgages are very instructive. In Appendix J a case is quoted of a field assessed at Re. 1 being mortgaged for Rs. 330. Very possibly a large portion of

this sum represents compound interest, but all the figures of sales and mortgages show the great value of the occupant's rights over soil—rights conferred upon them by the Bombay Revenue Survey. That in 1888-89 when the rainfall was only 16.62 inches, and the failure of crops bordered on famine, I had only to give Rs. 59-12-0 remission out of Rs. 1,56,493 revenue and with only 3 cases of distraint, shows the capacity of the people to stand pressure, the more so when the three preceding years had all been very inferior, the rainfall of 1887-88 though heavy having come at the wrong time.

3. While not denying to the settlement its share in these most satisfactory results it would be a mistake to ignore the fact that the railways are chiefly to be credited with them. The Viramgám cotton, inferior and dirty as it is to that of Baula, is still so good that the cultivation has risen from 32 to 45 per cent. of the whole area, and the price is very high. It forms the staple wealth of the people, and the increased area of its cultivation is due to communications enabling it to be sold for better prices and cheaply transported out of the district. Railways have brought gins and factories and traders with them. Would that this example of what railways combined with fair assessments can effect, could be widely disseminated, and more vigorous efforts should surely be made to extend railways everywhere.

4. I have but little to say regarding the Settlement Officer's proposals, which have all my support. The grouping and maximum rates were discussed by me with him, and I fully concur in them. That the táluka would yield even more revenue, I am convinced, but under Government Resolution No. 2619 of 26th March 1884 (not the Land Revenue Code, as stated in Mr. Fernandez's para. 58 and other places) the increase is limited to 33 per cent., and, considering every thing, the badness of the past few seasons and the thriftless nature of the Kolis, it seems to me sufficient.

5. *Para. 9 of the report.*—I am at present having very careful enquiries made as to the exact benefits due to the Viramgám Drainage Cut. Counting land that must have been thrown up, as well as waste land restored to cultivation. I expect to find the area benefited is considerably more than that estimated by Mr. Fernandez.

6. *Paras. 11 to 15 of the report* deal with sub-soil water. The Deputy Superintendent finds the whole táluka so salt that only 24 per cent. of the area is assessed for this advantage, and out of even that he considers that the water of the 4th order to be so absolutely harmful when applied to the soil, except in the case of rice crops, that he would forego charging the people for so very questionable a benefit. I would strongly support the proposal. It appears that in this salt táluka, where the wells at present yield a revenue of Rs. 1,092, the water assessment will, according to Colonel Godfrey's new scale, come to about Rs. 5,044. In all the discussions that have taken place, I understood that the object of Government has been to give the rayat well water as nearly free as possible, provided only that the State be recouped for the well revenue that it abandons by a trifling charge upon all those who own land with sub-soil water fit for irrigation below it. The least therefore that Government can in fairness do, is to abandon the assessment of 4th grade water altogether. The maximum rate of the scale to the rest has not been stated, but it strikes me as probably capable of reduction.

Para 14. Mr. Fernandez discusses the difficulties which may arise in applying the new valuation scale for sub-soil water to tálukás in which, to put it briefly, the water is exceedingly good, but the people thriftless and disinclined to use it, and in tálukás where the water is poor, but the existing revenue from wells is good. In the first case, he believes that the revenue from sub-soil water would be so large that either the legitimate maximum rates of the soil will have to be lowered, or part of the water assessment foregone, to prevent the aggregate increase exceeding the limits of enhancement prescribed by Government,—and in that case he recommends that the water assessment be foregone. Without deprecating for a moment the great principles for limiting enhancements which are now accepted, the contingency illustrates the inconvenience which must always

follow when Government bind themselves to fixed limitations of increase. I should certainly say that under no circumstances should the maximum soil rates or valuation scales be tampered with. But just as Government imposes small maximum rates on villages where markets are distant, the people poor, and there is much waste land, so in the first case put by the Deputy Superintendent the Government might and ought certainly, without altering the sanctioned valuation scale of water, to put a small maximum rate upon it, with the double object, *viz.*, to secure the total existing water revenue and at the same time encourage the people to use these water advantages to greater purpose. I am not sure that it has ever been definitely decided if 33·66 and 100 per cent. are to include the sub-soil water assessment. As a matter of fact when it has once been determined that the full 33 per cent. can fairly be taken, in working out detailed calculations for the soil alone, the increase may come to slightly more or slightly less than the exact limit; and all that can be done is to work up to that limit as nearly as possible. When calculating out the assessment on sub-soil water which is to be done on much the same principles as that of the soil itself, the policy is, if I understand it rightly, to adhere to a fixed valuation scale the maximum rate of which may vary according to circumstances, just as the maximum rate of soil may vary in different groups of villages, and at the same time to keep that maximum rate so low that the proceeds may not exceed by much, if at all, the existing water revenue. If this be done, then, even should the total increase from soil and water exceed the prescribed limit of 33 per cent., I imagine the policy of Government will have been followed, and that neither the soil nor water rates should be arbitrarily lowered and vast calculations gone into again with the object of keeping the revenue from soil and water combined rigidly within the maximum increase laid down. If, however, the 33 per cent. increase is absolute both for soil and water combined, then the only remedy is either to lower the value of the water to the lowest requisite pitch, or else to keep the maximum rate for it, and remit the excess on the 33 per cent. The latter would be the best plan.

Para. 26 et seq.—If the figures of population at the first survey are trustworthy, and the Deputy Superintendent has made allowances, as he must surely have done, for the transfer of some of the villages to the Sánand Táluka, the increase of population by over 50 per cent., that is, in one generation is very striking. It is possibly a small part due to immigration from the Gáekwár's territory, but the bulk is due, no doubt, to the comfortable circumstances of the people themselves leading to greater fecundity and less infant mortality. It is satisfactory to notice that instead of the great increase of population being attended with increased pressure on the soil, there are now nearly 2 acres of cultivation per head, whereas before there were only $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. But now cultivation seems nearly to have reached its limit, there being only (roughly) 7,000 acres waste out of 153,000, or a little over 5 per cent. Should the population continue to increase at its present rate, the district may begin to show signs of congestion thirty years hence. But in the first place with improved husbandry the yield of the land should be made very much larger, and, in addition to that, new industries are springing up which give employment off the land, so that no apprehensions as to overpopulation in the Viramgám Táluka need be felt during the lifetime of the present generation.

7. *Para. 53.*—The rates for rice seem fair. I have asked the Executive Engineer about them, as he is particularly well acquainted with the water-supply of the táluka, and has on many occasions examined and reported upon it, and he considers the proposals are in no case too high.

8. *Paras. 58 and 59.*—I quite agree that the increase in Káela and Sháhápúr, both very poor villages, should be kept down as proposed. Seeing that in the village papers no separate sub-soil water rate appears, it does not matter what the increase is called. If the survey papers keep the details of the increase and of what the increase might have been, had the whole been levied, it will be sufficient for all purposes at the next revision.

9. *Para. 62.*—The trees must be given up to the occupants, as in Daskroi. I would, however, beg that the concession be accompanied by a reservation that this does not carry with it the right to cut a living tree. The táluka is very

treeless, and the temptation to cut for firewood for the mills at Viramgám is unusually strong. Since the concession was made in Daskroi, the wood merchants of Ahmedabad have begun bidding large sums for unoccupied numbers near Ahmedabad with trees on them, solely in order to cut them down and then throw up the land, and a Viramgám Koli, who is in debt, should have no scruples about cutting down a fine mango tree to raise a few rupees.

10. *Para. 64.*—I do not think that the rotation of a fallow survey number should be called a luxury. In parts where the soil is very sandy, a fallow improves the field; and in Modása, for instance, the cultivators take one or two years' fallow, resigning their numbers without the occupancy being sold when they re-occupy them, and in salt ground if there is insufficiency of manure a fallow is essential. If therefore a cultivator, in order to raise a good crop, waters it with brackish water, and by so doing lays the field fallow for a couple of years, he is not, to my mind, open to censure. He must be the best judge. Were he to cultivate only a jirayat crop, the value of the produce during the same period would probably be less than one watered crop of wheat. In some cases a cultivator, owing to the death of a bullock or to get himself grazing for a cow, elects not to cultivate a portion of land. The moral therefore which I should deduce, if I found in a taluka like Daskroi or Viramgám that land was deliberately left waste, would be, not that the cultivator was idle and should have a heavy rate imposed to stimulate him to exertion, though no doubt too light an assessment does encourage idleness, but that the land or water was bad, and that both should therefore be valued with more than ordinary care.

11. The rates should, I recommend, be introduced in the current year for thirty years.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Collector.

No. 564 of 1890.

FROM

COLONEL C. W. GODFREY,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Camp Alibág, 26th March 1890.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith, for the sanction of Government, proposals made by the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, for the revision settlement of 69 villages of the Viramgám Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, together with remarks made thereon by the Collector in his memorandum No. 546, dated 3rd March 1890.

2. The Collector generally agrees with the proposals made, and recommends sanction being given to the introduction of the new rates. Before commenting on the general subject of the revision of Viramgám in all its details, I must dispose of the question of sub-soil water assessment which is one of the most important points under consideration, and regarding which there appears to be some misconception, which must be cleared away.

3. In his report No. 105, dated 13th February 1890, Mr. Fernandez, the Deputy Superintendent, recommends the absolute relinquishment of all increase of assessment due to the sub-soil water advantages of the 4th order, and the Collector supports the proposal; further, Mr. Fernandez discusses possible difficulties which may arise in applying the new valuation scale for sub-soil water, and the Collector has made thereon lengthy remarks terminating with his proposal to remit the excess if the 33 per cent. limit is exceeded, and finally in the Collector's remarks the point is raised as to whether the 33, 66 and 100 per cent. limits are to include the sub-soil water assessment or not.

4. To begin with the last question, I beg to state that Government Resolution No. 2619 of 26th March 1884 places certain restrictions on the enhancement of revenue: the land revenue referred to is obtained from the assessment of land, and that assessment is fixed in accordance with the quality and capabilities of the soil, and therefore sub-soil water being an inherent quality or capability of the land, the assessment of this advantage or capability is most decidedly part of the land assessment and, as such, must be subject to the limitation of increase. It is true that the existence of sub-soil water was not formerly taken into account, but that it was omitted in the original classification of the soils is no reason why it should not be considered as a quality of the soil which had been overlooked, or why the increase made for this advantage should now be made in excess of the limit of enhancement allowed by Government. I have therefore dealt with it as part of the classification of the soil and considered it as giving a higher value to the land which has that advantage; and as the assessment of the land is increased thereby, that increase, together with the increase brought about by the raising of the maximum rates, must, I consider, be subject to the limitation of enhancement.

5. Now, with regard to the first question of relinquishment of sub-soil water assessment in all cases where the water is of the 4th order, I must observe that, in my opinion, Mr. Fernandez has a very exaggerated idea of the harm done to the soil by the use of brackish water, and I am entirely opposed to his proposal; but, as it might be considered presumption on my part, with the little knowledge I have of the province of Gajarát, to condemn Mr. Fernandez's proposal on my own opinion, I will try to show that it should be disallowed for other reasons. First it must be remembered that there is nothing new in the method of classing the sub-soil water under four different heads. Mr. Bulkley, the late Deputy Superintendent of the Gujarát Survey, who spent the whole time of his service in Gujarát and whose knowledge of those districts, of their soil and water capabilities, and of their agriculture is, I may say, unequalled, prepared the scheme, since approved of by Mr. Stewart, the Survey Commissioner, and sanctioned for adoption by Government Resolution No. 6342, dated 6th August 1885; and in this scheme for assessment of sub-soil water, all kinds of water obtainable in Gujarát were classed into four different orders, the last of which, the 4th order now objected to, is described as "from the first so brackish as to be undrinkable and turning to salt later on. Used only for barley and occasionally for wheat crops." Mr. Bulkley saw clearly that the water could be and was used advantageously, for otherwise he would not have admitted that class of water in his classification of assessable advantages, and I myself have seen at Viramgám, wheat, brinjals and onions growing in a place where the water was certainly very brackish and evidently used extensively for other crops, as shown by the existence of small water channels, in land which Mr. Fernandez would according to practice have classed as possessing 4th class water advantages, and this he would now leave totally unassessed for that advantage. Such brackish water as that described above is the very worst which may be said to be fit for irrigation, and consequently it is assessed extremely low. The figures given by Mr. Fernandez in his paragraph 56 appear large when considered as several hundreds of rupees, but when the area over which that sum is spread is taken into account, and the incidence per acre worked out, it is found to be throughout only 1 anna per acre of land which has a certain degree of sub-soil water advantage, sufficient at any rate to save a crop in case of scarcity of rain and certainly better than other fields which have no such advantage. Further, it would not be amiss to point out that if the use of water of the 4th order were, as stated by Mr. Fernandez, so harmful and detrimental to the interests of the cultivators, it would not be so generally used: one fool might be found who did not know better, but the generality of the cultivators would not use brackish water if it was downright harmful. There is, I apprehend, very little in the way of improvement in agriculture which we can teach the cultivators of Gujarát, and if they use the 4th order water for irrigation, we may depend on it that there are advantages in doing so, and assessing such advantages at 1 anna per acre cannot be wrong; if anything, it may be too lenient. In paragraph 11 of his report Mr. Fernandez states that there are 37,677 acres adjudged capable of sub-soil water, of which only 10 acres have sweet underground springs; there-

fore it may be assumed that in Viramgám all sub-soil water is brackish, and still the use of the water is so much appreciated that with a well assessment of Rs. 8 and 5 per *koss*, or water-bag, placed on existing wells at the time of the original settlement the number of wells have increased during the term of the lease 108 per cent. (para. 16).

6. As regards the possible difficulties which may arise in applying the new valuation scale for sub-soil water, I must observe that Mr. Fernandez's remarks and arguments, which appear to me rather difficult to follow, have been summarized by the Collector, who gives the two following cases:—

1st.—Water exceedingly good, but people thriftless and disinclined to use it.

2nd.—Water poor, but existing well revenue good.

In the first case it is argued that the revenue from sub-soil water will be so large that the legitimate maximum rates of the soil will have to be lowered. It would be rather difficult to describe, first of all, what is the legitimate maximum rate; the maximum rates are dependent on improvements, rise in prices and general condition of the district, and therefore the legitimate maximum rate should be in proportion to the degree of prosperity attained now as compared with what it was at the time of the original settlement; but this legitimate maximum is never reached, because, 1st, of the limit of increase imposed by Government, and, 2nd, in consequence of adjustments of classification made in view of the clearer understanding of the subject we have now acquired. The sub-soil water forms, as stated above, part of the valuation of the land, and therefore, as such, it must affect the adoption of a maximum rate, of which the legitimate limit is the 33 per cent. allowed. We cannot allow the sub-soil water rate to be foregone as suggested, no more than we can allow any other quality of the soil to be overlooked for fear of the result. There is also an advantage in adopting a lower maximum rate in consideration of the increase of revenue given by the sub-soil water rate which seems to have been overlooked, and that is, that by the application of a lower maximum, lands which have not the advantages of sub-soil water will be assessed somewhat lower than they would have been otherwise. That this is only fair and proper, will hardly be disputed.

With regard to the second case put by Mr. James, I beg to observe that the sub-soil water rate scale as now proposed is not variable, is made to apply everywhere, and will produce a result proportionate to and justified by the quality of the water, the distance from the surface at which it is obtainable, and the area of land adjudged capable of sub-soil water advantages. In some cases, as in this *táluka* of Viramgám, the result may be greatly in excess of the well assessment which has been abandoned, and in other districts where the well revenue is large it may fall short of that amount. The object is undoubtedly to recoup Government for the loss of well taxation, but at the same time it is also to put a slight and equitable increase on all the lands possessing special advantages, which will hardly be felt and which will make some slight difference between the assessment of these lands and others which have not got such advantages. By classing the lands for advantages of sub-soil water we take into consideration an additional quality inherent in some lands which is not possessed by all; and therefore whether the very small increase made on the assessment per acre is sufficient to recoup Government for the loss of well taxation, or whether more than required to do so is obtained, is not material. Recouping the Government loss is not the only one and primary object to be attained, and I can see no reason why Government should be tied down to taking so much, and no more, for those advantages. In the Viramgám *Táluka* there are 37,677 acres of land adjudged capable of sub-soil water advantages which produce by the new scale Rs. 5,044. This gives an incidence per acre, on the whole, of barely 2 annas and 2 pies, which is extremely moderate, and may truly be said to be an increase hardly perceptible for an advantage which if made use of will double and treble the profits of cultivation.

Some of Mr. Fernandez's arguments and apparently the Collector's also appear to be based on the cultivating class of Viramgám being principally thriftless, ignorant *Kolis*; but that the assessment of land cannot be made to depend

on a consideration of whether the landholder is a poor Koli or a rich Pátidár, has already been shown by Mr. Stewart in paragraphs 24 to 26 of his report No. 755, dated 16th April 1889, on the revision settlement of the Daskroi Táluka; and I need only add that our classification valuations for soil as well as for water, and consequently our assessments, are all worked out on fixed principles, and the land, whether belonging to a man fully capable of turning it to the best account or to a careless, thriftless and ignorant Koli, is assessed according to its natural capabilities, and these principles of justice we must adhere to whatever the ultimate consequences may be. The remarks made in the last part of paragraph 15 of Mr. Fernandez's report regarding the restless and plundering habits of the Kolis and the more prudent course for the settlement officer to pursue can have no force now; for writing as far back as 1859 Mr. Rogers in paragraph 10 of his letter No. 91 to the Collector of Ahmedabad says: "I have not the least doubt, however, in my own mind, that the time has arrived for abandoning a policy which was probably the only safe one in the days before our rule had been properly consolidated in the country, and the turbulent tribes had to be bought over to the industrious habits of cultivators at the cost of the sacrifice of the principle that the proportion of the surplus produce of the soil to be contributed towards the support of the State by all cultivators should, '*cæteris paribus*,' be the same."

7. The sub-soil water classification has been done exactly in the same manner as that of the Daskroi Táluka, only instead of applying the anna valuations given in the table for Daskroi, the assessment has been increased by a small amount per acre, in accordance with the table given as an appendix to my report No. 118, dated 15th January last, on which Government orders have not yet been received, but which will probably be issued before this reaches you. In order to show that the new scale of assessment for sub-soil water proposed for adoption in my letter quoted above, and actually applied in Viramgám in anticipation of Government sanction, has nothing to do with the increase of assessment obtained thereby for the 4th order of water which it is proposed to abolish, I beg to point out that if no new scale had been proposed, and the old scale of sub-soil water assessment made applicable to the Daskroi Táluka had been adopted, the increase would have been for the whole táluka still greater.

Sub-soil Water Assessment.

	By Daskroi scale.	By new scale.	
1st group	482	387	
2nd group	697	656	
3rd group	135	145	
4th group	71	114	
Total.	1,985	1,302	

Thus by the adoption of the Daskroi scale the 4th order of sub-soil water would have been assessed for the whole táluka 83 rupees more than it has been assessed by the adoption of the new scale, which is certainly advantageous for the cultivators where the water is brackish. The figures given above for the new scale are in accordance with a statement received with Mr. Fernandez's letter No. 171 dated 13th instant.

8. It appears that the Viramgám Táluka at the time of the original survey settlement in 1857-58 was composed of 80 villages, inclusive of 2 alienated villages which have since lapsed to Government. Of these 11 were transferred to the newly formed táluka of, Sánand, and there remain therefore only 69 Government villages in the existing Viramgám Táluka which are dealt with in this report.

9. The original survey rates were introduced into this district by Mr. Rogers, of the Civil Service, who was then settlement officer in Gujarát. Mr. Rogers appears to have adopted low rates purposely, in consideration of there being "a very great quantity of waste land of good quality in Viramgám, about 72,500 acres, that merely awaits an equitable assessment and increase of population to be brought under cultivation" and therefore politic to offer some inducement to the people to take up these lands for cultivation, and also in consideration of

"the lower value of agricultural produce that generally rules in Viramgám." The object to be attained by the low rates seems, from this report, to have been fully attained; and therefore, taking into consideration the enormous progress made since the former settlement, as clearly shown in the report and remarked on by the Collector who considers it "little short of marvellous", it is our duty to fix new rates which will be adequate, will produce results within the limitation of increase prescribed by Government, and will help to raise this taluka, in proportion to its present prosperity, to its proper level in regard to the surrounding districts. The original rates were tried experimentally at first and eventually confirmed for a period of thirty years by Government Resolution No. 3133, dated 1st September 1866.

10. The original measurement and classification work was found good, and has therefore been generally adopted as correct after careful examination. The original measurement work was dealt with similarly to that of the Daskroi Taluka and confirmed in all but one village, Mahamudpur, in which it was entirely re-done. The result of the examination of the old classification work was that in 60 villages it was confirmed, in 1 village it had to be partly re-done, in 6 villages it was considered necessary to re-class the lands entirely according to the present standard, and in 2 villages the old classification was adjusted. The only general operation carried on throughout was that of sub-soil water classification for which the rules previously sanctioned were strictly followed. In "Kyári" land the soil and water classification has called for no material amendment, except that the water classification scale rising to 24 annas is reduced for Viramgám to a scale rising only to 16 annas, as in this district there is no water-supply for rice lands of a higher value than 16 annas. There are in this district no Bhatta or Dhekudiat lands.

11. There is no doubt that, as pointed out by the Collector, the railways may chiefly be credited for the most satisfactory results arrived at at the end of the original settlement lease of thirty years. The progress in prosperity and in every direction is undoubtedly very great; and were it not for the very low rates adopted at the original settlement, regarding which the Revenue Commissioner observes that "the Viramgám district might have borne a higher assessment" in his memorandum No. 1389 of 1860, we might with justice demand now a higher revenue than that obtained by Mr. Fernandez's proposals. In the case of this district, unlike that of Daskroi, the possibility of a railway line passing through it within the near future was never contemplated when making the original settlement, and hence we cannot take advantage to the full extent of the vast improvements which have taken place, the increase of land revenue being restricted by Government. It will, however, be a great gain to the people, and the comparatively small increases now proposed should encourage enterprise and the development of all industries, so that together with the very liberal exemption of all wells from taxation and the encouragement given to increase the garden cultivation, we may hope for as great an advance in prosperity during the term of the next lease of thirty years as appears to have been accomplished in the duration of the last survey settlement lease.

12. The line of railway now in full work connects the Viramgám districts with Bombay, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Káthiáwár, and now a new line is in course of construction connecting Viramgám with Mehsána on the Rájputána line. Within the district there are five railway stations, and the new line will add two more. Viramgám itself is not only the most important grain market in the district, but has also become a great centre for the cotton trade; there are now working in Viramgám 4 ginning factories, 2 full presses and 1 spinning and weaving factory, and one of the Bombay mercantile houses has already established a European agency for the purchase of cotton, of which the exports are very large, as shown in paragraph 23 of Mr. Fernandez's report. Truly, as the Collector says, "railways have brought gins and factories and traders with them"; and cotton, of which the cultivation has risen to nearly half of all cultivation, "forms the staple wealth of the people." The evidences of progress and prosperity are so numerous and have been so clearly set forth in the report and in the Collector's remarks thereon that it would be mere repetition my recapitulating all the facts here. Suffice it to say that, under the circumstances, Government are fully justified in demanding an increase of assessment up to the limit allowed.

13. As the rise in prices during the currency of the old lease is one of the most important elements for consideration in determining the revised rates of assessment, I must refer to Mr. Fernandez's paragraphs 42 and 43, which give details of the prices of the most important grains and cotton grown in this district. It will be seen that in the decade following the introduction of the survey settlement the prices rose throughout 100 per cent. This is strictly in accordance with facts; for writing in 1860, shortly after the introduction of the survey rates, Mr. Rogers states in paragraph 10 of his report No. 48, which is included in the appendices, that "the rise in value of all agricultural produce within the last two years * * * has been, as you are aware, very remarkable. The prices of all the ordinary descriptions of produce are now nearly double what they were three years ago." Mr. Rogers goes on to say that he believes this rise to be to some extent permanent, and his expectations in that respect have certainly turned out to be correct; for the prices have not since then gone down below the figures given in Mr. Fernandez's table for the first decade after the survey settlement, but have, on the contrary, risen until in the last two years the highest prices during the whole period have been attained. Comparing the prices of the last two years with those of the period given of five years prior to the survey settlement we obtain the following result:—

Produce.	SEES OF 40 TOLAS PER BURR.			Increase percentage in prices.
	1852-53 to 1856-57.	1867-68 and 1868-69.	Difference.	
Bájri	78	29	49	269·0
Jowári	106	33	73	321·2
Wheat	67	25	42	268·0
Cotton	44	16	28	275·0

Mr. Rogers' settlement was based principally on proximity to markets and value of produce prior to the settlement, and therefore the present prices having risen more than 250 per cent., we can certainly have no hesitation in enhancing the rates up to the limits prescribed by Government.

14. The rates proposed by Mr. Fernandez and the grouping of villages, in which the Collector fully concurs, are recommended for sanction: the result, being an increase of Rs. 53,694, can be objected to only on the score of its exceeding the limit of 33 per cent. by 1·31. Of this 0·31 increase is due to the large increases in 2 villages forming the 4th group, for which very sufficient reason is forthcoming, and the increase on the whole taluka over the 33 per cent. limit is therefore only 1·0 per cent. This slight increase of 1 per cent. over the limit prescribed by Government is, I consider, justifiable by all the former considerations—of extensions of railways where none were expected, the development of the resources of the country, the vast improvements in every way, especially in prosperity and wealth, the great rise in prices of agricultural produce, and the very low maximum rates formerly adopted. The groups of villages which show the greatest increase, putting aside the 2 exceptional villages of the 4th group, is the first group,—that is, composed of villages most favourably situated, and for these it is essential that no reduction should be made; they have been assessed as the best villages strictly on the revenue survey principles, and it would be better to take the excessive enhancements gradually as sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 3541, dated 4th May 1885, than to sacrifice the principles for the sake of reducing a just enhancement which Government are, under the circumstances of this taluka, entitled to demand.

15. With regard to the 2 villages included in a separate group with the lowest maximum rate proposed of Rs. 1-4-0, only the same as that previously sanctioned when survey rates were first introduced, it appears from paragraph 58 of Mr. Fernandez's report that the original assessments were worked out for distance of the fields from the village in such a way as to reduce the demand to what was considered capable of payment, and therefore the original maximum rate of

Re. 1-4-0 was entirely delusive, and the assessment placed on the whole village probably represented only the one-rupee maximum rate which had originally been proposed by Mr. Rogers. In the case of these 2 villages, which are only by similar circumstances brought together to form one group, the increases are in the case of Kaela only 42 per cent., and therefore well within the limit of 66 per cent. prescribed by Government for each individual village; and in the case of Shahapur it is above that limit, being 72·7 per cent. But this will probably be remedied in working out the correct assessment, and there is every probability of the actual increase coming to within the 66 per cent. This large increase is due entirely to the original rating not having been strictly applied, and if that village has in consequence been paying for the last thirty-three years an assessment lower than it was supposed to pay at the sanctioned rates, the people and cultivators thereof have derived the benefit of a lower assessment for so many years and can have no reason to complain. Moreover, it does not seem necessary to perpetuate what we must describe as a mistake on the part of Mr. Beyts by reducing the assessment below what the village would otherwise have been called on to pay at this revision: therefore I recommend that the rating and assessment derived therefrom may be sanctioned without any reduction being made, as proposed by Mr. Fernandez and supported by the Collector.

16. Garden and rice lands have been dealt with in exactly a similar manner to the treatment of such lands in the Daskroi Taluka, as described in Mr. Stewart's letter No. 755 of the 16th April 1889. The same water-rate for rice land has been adopted as in the original settlement, and no increase has been made, for reasons given in paragraph 53 of Mr. Fernandez's report.

The following is a synopsis of the financial result of the proposed rates:—

Class.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Number of villages.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.				Percentage.								
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.		Total.										
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.									
	Rs. a.		A.	g.	Rs. a.	A.	g.	Rs. a.	A.	g.	Rs. a.								
I ...	3 8	13	40,496	11	46,614	14	40,300	22	63,591	5	1,447	0	2,489	12	41,837	32	66,081	1	36½
II ...	2 8	44	88,055	36	91,583	14	82,845	36	1,21,910	1	4,295	24	5,423	6	87,141	30	1,27,333	7	33·
III ...	1 14	10	18,642	24	16,443	8	18,653	26	21,592	13	1,754	3	1,549	12	20,407	20	23,142	9	33½
IV ...	1 4	2	2,833	13	1,851	6	3,710	7	3,093	0	289	32	84	6	3,999	39	3,177	6	67·
Total ..	...	69	146,008	9	1,56,493	10	145,500	21	2,10,187	5	7,786	29	9,547	4	153,387	20	2,19,734	7	34½

17. With regard to the treatment of fruit trees standing in Government occupied numbers, Mr. Fernandez's proposal to give them over to the occupants appears reasonable and according to precedent in other districts; but the Collector, Mr. James, would do so under certain restrictions. This matter has already been fully discussed in the Daskroi report: *vide* paragraphs 29 and 30 of Mr. Stewart's letter No. 755 of 16th April 1889, and I see no reason to re-open the question here, or enter into any further details on the subject. I recommend that Mr. Stewart's proposals for Daskroi, sanctioned by paragraph 13 of Government Resolution No. 4475, dated 22nd June 1889, be made applicable to Viramgam also.

18. In conclusion, I beg to solicit that Government sanction may be given to these proposals with as little delay as possible, so as to enable us to arrange for the introduction of the new rates before the end of the present fair season.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, N. D.

No. 1106 OF 1890.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Kalyán, 10th April 1890.

Submitted to Government.

2. When Mr. James forwarded this report as Collector of Ahmedabad, Government Resolution No. 2282 of the 29th March 1890 and the Survey Commissioner's report No. 118 of the 13th January 1890 had not been issued. The exact lines on which the new valuation scale for sub-soil water would be worked were not, therefore, before him, and he was under the impression that the maximum scale of Re. 1 per acre for the best water was liable to alteration, just as the maximum rate for sub-soil.

3. It is now clear that Colonel Godfrey proposes and Government have sanctioned the keeping of the maximum rate for water and the valuation scale for the different orders of water the same in every district, regardless of the amount of the existing well revenue, and adjusting the differences between the values of irrigated land in different parts by variations in the maximum rate and classification of the *soil* alone. The reasons for adopting this course have been so clearly explained, and the scale answers so far so satisfactorily, that the Commissioner has only now to express his entire concurrence; at the same time he considers that the financial results should be carefully watched.

4. One question, however, does not seem to have been definitely settled by the Government, *viz.*, whether the limit which Government have prescribed for increasing assessment upon revision should be inclusive or exclusive of the proceeds from sub-soil water. The Survey Commissioner considers that it should be inclusive, but the Commissioner is of opinion that this would involve a needless sacrifice. Where the proposed rates, both of soil and water combined, do not come up to the limit assigned, the question of course does not arise. But some very rich talukás in Gujarát will, before long, come under revision, the revised assessment on which would, there can be no doubt, have, in the natural order of things, largely exceeded the limit. It will be necessary, then, to cut down the maximum soil rates considerably, and the Commissioner is of opinion that in such cases it will be an advantage if the sub-soil water revenue is kept outside, as the old well assessment was always treated as an extra. Although the policy of collecting only so much revenue from sub-soil water as would cover the old well assessments has been abandoned, still it is an object with Government not to lose that revenue altogether, as will be the case if the combined soil and water revenue are restricted to the percentage limits fixed.

5. The Commissioner regrets that Colonel Godfrey's arguments fail to convince him that Mr. Fernandez's proposal to remit the assessment of 4th class water, except where applied to rice, is not judicious. Government do not want to make a large revenue out of this new impost (if so it may be called). The water in Viramgám is so salt and bad that Government should be above taxing it. Colonel Godfrey argues that the number of wells have doubled during the currency of the settlement and therefore they cannot be so harmful as Mr. Fernandez thinks; and he appeals to Mr. Bulkley's authority. But where bad is the best, there is no wonder at the rayats endeavouring to make the best of that bad, and what is more, many of these wells, which when freshly dug were comparatively sweet, afterwards turned salt. A valuable and expensive well dug by the B. B. & C. I. R. Company at Viramgám has just caused loss and disappointment to the company in the same way. The Survey Commissioner would not like to see the symmetry of the scale destroyed, and points out that 1 anna an acre all round is not much to pay for brackish water. But the maximum is 2 annas, and to fix 2 annas an acre on A's land, because his neighbour has dug a pit of brine in an adjoining field, which A himself would rather not have the doubtful benefit of, seems to the Commissioner hard. The Commissioner would, at any rate, recommend the remission of the 4th class water in Viramgám. He would recommend it indeed everywhere, but it is better not to proceed too fast, and each case can be judged on its merits. In any case,

the Commissioner considers the rating of 4th class water too highly pitched; conversely, the Commissioner is led to believe that, later on, cases may be found where the 16 annas on the best water is not sufficient.

6. The Survey Commissioner maintains the position that maximum soil rates should be fixed everywhere on the same considerations of value of produce, proximity of markets, &c., and that it would be contrary to principle to take the condition of the people into consideration. The Commissioner perfectly agrees with the general justice of this, but theory and logic can sometimes be pushed too far, and all that the Commissioner maintains is that exceptional cases may occur, and in fact do occur, and the Survey Department allows for them. In some villages, the condition of the people is taken into consideration by placing the village in a low group. To take an extreme case, it stands to reason that a taluka inhabited entirely by Bhils could not stand the same assessment as a population of Boráhs or Pátidárs.

7. The Commissioner sees no reason to change what he has recommended in reference to Government fruit trees. Government is about to make a present to the rayats of the produce, viz., Rs. 1,059-13-6, and the Commissioner thinks that, without questioning for a moment the policy of Government in other places, in a treeless taluka where wood has a fancy value and the bulk of the people are thriftless, climatic considerations should weigh with Government by qualifying the gift with the condition that the trees shall not be turned into fuel for the mills until they die a natural death.

8. The Commissioner trusts that early sanction to the introduction of the rates will be given.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment, Ahmedabad: Revision Settlement of 69 villages of the Viramgám Taluka of the Ahmedabad District.

No. 3606.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1106, dated 10th April 1890—Submitting

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 105, dated 13th February 1890.	the papers noted in the margin re-
Memorandum from the Collector of Ahmedabad, No. 546, dated 3rd March 1890.	lating to the revision settlement of
Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 564, dated 26th March 1890.	69 villages of the Viramgám Taluka
	in the Ahmedabad District.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 918, dated 12th May 1890.

RESOLUTION.—Proposals are submitted for the revision survey settlement of the 69 Government villages now comprised in the Viramgám Taluka, the original settlement of which expired in 1887-88.

2. Both revision measurement and revision classification have been done on the partial system. The original work is described as good.

3. The nature of the taluka is fully described in Mr. Fernandez's report. Owing mainly to the construction of the railway, its progress since the original settlement has been very marked, and prices are shown to have risen considerably. There is no room for doubt that the facts reported fully justify an enhancement of assessment by 33 per cent., the maximum limit admissible under the rules. The proposals of Colonel Godfrey, summarized in paragraph 16 of his report, would result in an increase by 34½ per cent. This should be reduced to 33 by (1) the suspension, during the currency of the new settlement, of the

levy of 4th class water-rates, which will effect a reduction of revenue by about Rs. 1,200, (2) the treatment of the villages of Sháhpur and Kaela in the manner proposed by Messrs. James and Fernandez, and (3) the adoption of the measures indicated in paragraph 57 of the latter officer's report.

4. Government are of opinion that Colonel Godfrey's view that the *total* increase of assessment must be limited to 33 per cent. is unquestionably correct, and that the sub-soil water-rate cannot be treated as a cess standing by itself and entirely apart from the soil assessment as suggested by the Commissioner, N. D.

5. The usufruct only of fruit trees should be granted to occupants who should be forbidden to fell live trees.

6. With the modifications indicated above the proposed rates are sanctioned. This sanction is, however, subject to reconsideration on receipt of petitions of objections, if any are submitted hereafter, to the notifications published in accordance with paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st October 1886. The rates should be introduced in the current year and guaranteed for thirty years.

J. DEC. ATKINS,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To.

The Commissioner, N. D.,
 The Collector of Ahmedabad,
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
 The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
 The Accountant General,
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.
 The Government of India,
 The Secretary of State for India, } By letter.

With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of a Selection from the Records of Government, and that when it is ready the usual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision settlement of 69 villages of the Viramgám Táluka in the Ahmedabad District.

No. 6488,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2649, dated 18th July 1890—Forwarding with reference to Government Resolution No. 3606, dated 23rd May 1890, one from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1152, dated 7th June 1890, together with a letter No. 1516, dated 30th May 1890, from the Collector of Ahmedabad, who submits 21 petitions of objections received by him against the revised rates sanctioned for the 69 villages of the Viramgám Táluka of the Ahmedabad District: the Commissioner, N. D., stating as follows:—

"The Commissioner kept these papers as he was not sure that Lia had not been over-assessed and he was attracted by the petitioner's statement that 40 numbers had been thrown up since the rates were announced.

"2. He, therefore, consulted the Collector, whose reply is as follows:—

'I have consulted the Mámlatdár of Viramgám. He points out that already the waste land in Lia is very high, while the neighbouring village of Vasvelia has none. The increase of 54 per cent. is very high indeed as compared with that of Vasvelia 32 per cent. and Kariála and Boska 30 or 32 per cent.

'These villages are otherwise more or less on a level with Lia, and I would recommend that it be reduced to the Third Class which still leaves an advance of 2 annas—Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-14-0.'

"4. The Commissioner's own observations led him to the belief that Lia could not stand the proposed increase, and the Collector and Mámlatdár, both of whom know the village well, are of the same opinion.

"5. The Survey Commissioner, on being referred to, replied as follows:—

'The question as to the propriety or otherwise of placing the village of Lia in the Second Class has been deliberately considered both by the Deputy Superintendent and the Collector at the time of submitting revision settlement proposals, and again when dealing with the objections raised by the rayats of the village to the proposed revision survey rates, and it does not appear to me that its being placed in the Second Class could possibly be due to any mistake. I do not, therefore, think it advisable to re-open the question by making a special reference to the Deputy Superintendent or to the Collector on the subject unless Government direct a special enquiry into the matter.'

"6. It rests with Government to order a special enquiry or not. But the Commissioner feels satisfied that the village will not stand an increase from Rs. 1,981-4-0 to Rs. 3,054, and perhaps the Government may accept the opinion of the local officers that it should be put down into the third group, which will still give an advance of 2 annas."

RESOLUTION.—In accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioner, N. D., and the local officers the village of Lia should be transferred from the second to the third group.

2. In the case of the other villages from which petitions of objections have been received no sufficient cause has been shown for any modification of the orders already passed on the revision survey.

JOHN NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad (with the vernacular petitions),
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Accountant General.

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